

GENERALS

DRAWER

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GENERALS

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Civil War Officers Union

Generals

Excerpts from newspapers and other
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POSTSCRIPT!

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL AT ANNAPOLIS OF
GEN. BUTLER'S REGIMENT.

Gov. Hicks Inclined to be
Traitorous!

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MAYOR BROWN,
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN. SCOTT.

Names of the Wounded Massachu-
setts Troops. *Forward*

Annapolis, Sunday. Steamer Maryland arrived this morning, with 800 Massachusetts troops, under General Butler. Another steamer with the 7th New York regiment, also arrived. The frigate Constitution conveys them to Washington.

Governor Hicks is said to have protested to Gen. Butler against landing his troops at Annapolis. They were consequently landed at the Naval Academy, over which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

The above is on the authority of despatches to the Baltimore American.

Mayor Brown of Baltimore went to Washington on Sunday, at the request of the President, and had a long interview with him in the presence of the Cabinet and Gen. Scott. The President urged the absolute necessity for the transit of troops through Baltimore.

Gen. Scott's opinion was in favor of bringing troops through Maryland, avoiding Baltimore, if the people would permit it, uninterruptedly; if not, the troops must select their own best route, and if need be, fight their way through Baltimore.

The President concurred heartily in the desire to avoid collision if permitted to go by other routes without interruption. The Secretary of War agreed with the President.

The Mayor assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent citizens leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing the city at a distance, but was unable to promise more than his best efforts.

The President assured the Mayor that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore unless obstructed in the transit by other routes, with the understanding that the City Authorities use their best efforts to restrain their own people.

Information is being received of the presence of Pennsylvania troops at Cockeysville. They were ordered back to New York or Harrisburg.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived at Fort McHenry on Sunday and remained several hours taking in coal. She left for some safe harbor. The Baltimore directors are determined that the ship shall not proceed to Boston, fearing she will be pressed into the Government service.

The Washington Star of Saturday gives the following names of the wounded of the Massachusetts troops:

Company C, Stoneham Light Infantry. Captain J. H. Dike has a ball wound in the head, he was left at Baltimore.

Henry Dyke, ball wound in the leg.

W. H. Young, bit by a brickbat on the head.

Stephen Flanders, bad wound on the head by a brickbat.

H. Perry, wounded on the knee by brickbat.

John Foster, wounded on the head with a stone.

C. G. Gill, had wound on the knee from the breech of a gun.

Joshua W. Pennali, knocked in the head by a brickbat.

John Kempton, several bad bruises on the legs and arms from paving stones.

Morris Meade, wounded in the leg by a brickbat.

Lieut. James Rowe two side cuts in the head from brickbats.

Daniel Brown third finger of the left hand shot off. Company D, Lowell—C. H. Chandler wounded in the head by a brick.

Company I, Lawrence. V. G. Gingrass, shot through the arm.

Alonzo Joy, two fingers shot off.

Sergeant G. J. Dorall, cut on the head with a brickbat.

Of this company five or six were left in Baltimore, the nature of their wounds not known.

Company D—W. H. Samson, struck in the eye and on the back of the head with paving-stones, with other severe bruises on the body.

Charles Stinson of Company C, of Lowell, had nose broken with a brick.

Company D—Ira W. Moore, badly wounded on left arm with brickbat.

Geo. Alexander, back of the head and neck badly cut with a brick.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editor.

OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

Col. JAS. H. GARRARD.

CITY CANDIDATES.

For the House of Representatives from

FIRST DISTRICT—JOHN C. BEEMAN.

SECOND DISTRICT—NAT. WOLFE.

THIRD DISTRICT—JOSHUA F. TEVIS.

For the Legislature from Jefferson Co.,

JOHN H. HARNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.—Late events in Virginia cannot fail to have a very disheartening effect upon the Southern Confederacy.

Recently all eyes were fixed upon the opposing armies of Patterson and Johnson near Martinsburgh. The secessionists had the utmost confidence in Johnson as a General, and the Union men have never had much in Patterson. Patterson, several days ago, attacked Johnson and put him to flight, but the latter, retreating a few miles, rallied and fortified himself. Soon Beauregard sent him a reinforcement of several thousand men from Manassas, and then the whole country anxiously expected a great battle, the opposing forces being considered very nearly equal. The mouths of our secessionists were daily filled with reports said to have come by the way of Nashville and Memphis that Johnson had cut Patterson to pieces, killing thousands of his men and taking all the rest, himself included, prisoners. They wouldn't admit even the possibility that there might be a mistake in the matter. But at last authentic news came, and we all know what it was. Johnson fled from before Patterson all the way to Winchester upon no better pretext than that there was danger, if he should fight, that women and children might be hurt.

And look at the occurrences further West in Virginia. The Confederate fortifications at Rich Mountain were considered very strong, but they were carried by the United States troops, and the camp, the artillery, the baggage wagons, the tents, and hundreds of prisoners fell into their hands. But the headquarters of the Confederate troops in that section of Virginia were at Laurel Hill. Five thousand of the best of the Southern chivalry were sta-

d there, and weeks had been devoted to the construction of fortifications. The whole mountain was covered with entrenchments and breast works. The opinion was that it could be defended against 30,000 men. It was thought almost impregnable. Nevertheless, at the approach of Gen. McClellan, that stronghold was abandoned, the whole army fleeing without firing a gun. And our readers have seen the story of the hot pursuit, the final turning at bay, the triumph of the United States arms, the extensive capture of munitions of war, and the taking of more prisoners than McClellan knew what to do with.

Everybody knows that Southern men are brave; and thousands will wonder that they fought no better. The easy victory won over them, or rather their ready flight, shows that they were demoralized. They had no heart for the conflict, and the account states that their number was greatly diminished by desertions.

There was ever something in the march of the arms of Scott that resembled the march of destiny. We do not believe that he can be successfully resisted in Virginia. We predict that the present session of the Southern Congress in Richmond will be a brief one.

EXCITING DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Speech by Mr. Richardson of Illinois.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN. SCOTT.

Washington, 24th. The debate in the House today between Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky, Richardson of Illinois, Blair of Missouri, and Stevens of Pennsylvania, was highly exciting and interesting. Mr. Richardson concluded his speech as follows: "I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell the gentleman what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Washburne and myself were present with the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation Gen. Scott remarked, 'I am the biggest coward in the world.' I rose from my seat. 'Stay,' said Gen. Scott, 'I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me today for doing it.' 'As God is my judge,' he added, after an interval of silence, 'I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not.'

I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I stand here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I too have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and God willing, I will stand to the end of my life defending it against all foes."

Mr. Washburne—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might allude to what the President said:

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which General Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally: I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone, he is an honest man. (Laughter.) But I am afraid he has not the firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

Eastman Manuscript July 25, 1861

Boston Transcript

CR 25-1561

THE DEATH OF GEN. BAKER, observes the Philadelphia Press, is a national calamity. He was the soldier-orator of this great war. Profoundly attached to his adopted country, he sought every occasion to exhibit his gratitude to it. He offered his sword and his life to a Democratic Administration, during our conflict with Mexico, and in the present struggle was one of the first to offer the same sword, and the same life, to a Republican Administration. "Occasional" this morning refers at length to his qualities as a statesman; and now, while every loyal heart throbs at the portals of his tomb, Pennsylvania claims the privilege of being the chief mourner.

Like the lamented Broderick, Baker sprung from comparative obscurity. Like that great Senator, he was chosen to the highest branch of the National Legislature amid circumstances of extraordinary interest. Broderick never forgot the people who honored him. Baker was at all times their firmest advocate and friend. The one opposed slavery because it demoralized and destroyed the Democratic party—the other antagonized it because it is the source of all our present woes. Broderick was a sacrifice to the same great cause in which Baker fell; and if the truth could be told, the same malevolence that immolated the one in the prime of manhood, selected the other as its choicest victim.

They were both unselfish and both ambitious men. Regardless alike of the allurements and emoluments of place, they labored for the highest positions, less for their own sake than for the sake of the country, and were emulous for distinction only as it enabled them to sustain great and enduring principles.

But here we must close the comparison. Broderick died without a living relative. To use the expressive language of his almost inspired eulogist—"He died the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch, or wipe the death-damp from his brow." Baker leaves behind him a family—a widow and children. Let it be the first duty of the Republic to cherish them as a part of the legacy he has left.

Agate

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID. "Agate," the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 13th:

On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements of the President himself made to a certain party of four only last Friday evening.

Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I can't tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there at one time and another, one hundred and ——" (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two figures blank) "one hundred and —— thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where can they have gone? Burnside accounts to me for every man he has taken—so many killed in battle; so many wounded; so many sick in the hospitals; so many absent on furlough. So does Mitchell; so does Buell, and so do others; but I can't tell what has become of half the army I've sent down to the Peninsula."

So, too, on that evening, the President had not "determined to remove Secretary Stanton at once" or at any other time; and he had not "determined to remove General McClellan and put Burnside" or "put Mitchell," or "put Halleck in command." He was assured that retaining McClellan was seriously damaging enlistments under the new call in the West, but he promptly replied, "Perhaps I do lose some there, but I should lose on the other hand elsewhere, if I were to remove him."

B. T. A. from the Richmond Whig, July 19, 1862

THE WAR TO BE MADE AGGRESSIVE. Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky augur well. The panic in Nashville and Louisville shows the terror with which the enemy always contemplates aggressive action by our armies. We accept the demonstrations in the West as a promise that the war is to be pushed with vigor at all points. *The late assurance of the President that our standards are to be borne beyond the confines of the Confederacy sent a thrill through the country.* We expect to hear soon that one of our most energetic, intrepid and successful leaders has made good this promise of the Commander-in-Chief. The summer heat, which the enemy would so gladly use in resting his army and recruiting its broken ranks, is our opportunity. It will not do for us to lie still because the enemy makes no movement. That is precisely what would suit him best. Time to him now is everything. We must hunt him up, give him no rest, prevent concentrations and reinforcements, break up his combinations, and, by carrying the war where we please, instead of where he pleases, strike at his very vitals. Our troops have shown that all they require is to be shown the foe and properly led against him. They know their strength, they appreciate the stake for which they fight, they have measured the peril, and are prepared for it. Opportunity and competent leaders are all they seek. It will be unpardonable, as it will be irremediable, if our authorities deny them what they ask.

Boston

Transcript

July 27, 1862

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE
BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

**General Halleck Intrusted with
Full Military Control.**

GENERAL POPE IN THE FIELD.

CAPTAIN MARTIN PROMOTED.

EMPLOYMENT OF LOYAL NEGROES.

New York, 29th. The Times special despatch states that General Halleck and Secretary Stanton had a long interview with the President, who has virtually relinquished to Gen. Halleck the entire military control.

Gen. Pope leaves Washington today for the field.

The same despatch also states that Capt. Martin, of the late 3d Mass. battery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery of Morrell's division.

The Tribune has the following: "It is whispered that Gen. Halleck has sent all the spades in Gen. McClellan's army to the rear and ordered the muskets to the front. At all events, there was no digging there for the first time for many weeks on the day after his (Gen. Halleck's) visit to the Peninsula.

Steps are being taken to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the Valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of Gen. Sigel. To what military purposes they are to be devoted is not known."

Bituminous coal Sept 1852
THE PRESIDENT AND OUR GENERALS. The
"Special" to the Philadelphia Press states that
our Chief Magistrate has the most unbounded
confidence in the ability of Generals Halleck and
Pope, and, it is said, that he will take occasion
to personally thank the generals who have distin-
guished themselves in the battles of Friday and
Saturday.

THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 17, 1862

UNION STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM A. PEEBLE.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
ALBERT LANGE.

TREASURER OF STATE,
JONATHAN S. HARVEY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOHN I. MORRISON.

REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM S. SMITH.

Seventh Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS,
HARVEY D. SCOTT.

FOR COMMON PLEAS DISTRICT PROSECUTOR,
JAMES H. MOORE,

FOR CIRCUIT ATTORNEY,
PUTNAM BROWN.

JABEZ S. CASTO declines being a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. CASTO is so situated at present that it would be a greater sacrifice than he can possibly make, to allow the use of his name for that position.

THE news from Maryland is cheering. General McCLELLAN is "driving the enemy to the wall" (river).

The rebel Generals are finding the north side of the Potomac a very uncomfortable locality, and for them, the situation is not likely to improve. They are paying dearly for their attempted invasion of the North.

As will be seen in another place Co., B, of the 71st Regiment, (CAPT. ALLEN's company) has entirely exculpated him from the charge of misconduct in the recent battle at Richmond. We were satisfied from the beginning that the charges had no foundation, but were put in circulation through malice. No man who knows CAPT. ALLEN can be induced to believe, without the most indubitable testimony, which was not produced by any means in this case, that he would misbehave in the presence of an enemy. On the contrary he has shown himself to be a gallant officer, and the members of his company appreciate him as such.

Colonel Topping.

Whilst the fall of any patriot is a grief to all true lovers of their country, the death of Lieut-Col. Topping is peculiarly painful—it inflicts a wound in so many hearts, and is felt in so many of the relations of life.—When his bleeding country called for help, and he tore away from the strong ties of domestic and social life, and from all the duties and interests in which he was engaged, many prayers were offered up for his welfare and many anxious hearts witnessed his departure. He had long foreseen the danger that was threatening us, and had, in the midst of a general apathy, been drilling a company to meet the blow. When the call for the first 300,000 volunteers was made, in July last, he instantly closed his business and threw his life into the cause. Hearing that the rebels had crossed the Ohio, he could not wait for organizing a force; but rushed with his old company of Union Rifles, and with a few other like spirits, quickly cleared the border and returned. In a few days his efforts with others filled up the 71st Regiment of Indiana volunteers. By universal consent he was designated as the Colonel. Having the assurance that Gen. Love could take the present command, and temporarily give the regiment the benefit of his experience, he went into the field as Lieut Col.

Gen. Love did not appear; and much against his wishes and with sad forebodings, Col. Topping obeyed the order to lead his undisciplined and scarcely armed men to find and fight three times their number of rebels under Gen. Kirby Smith. By a forced march they were hurried, with blistered feet and wearied, into the battle field near Richmond, Kentucky. Manfully they contested that field for two days, and whilst his brave patriots were still in the ascendant, he was pierced through the body by a musket ball. Knowing his wound to be mortal, he refused to have any soldier quit his post to care for him—his only anxiety was for the cause he loved. His *Orderly*, however, who had shared his danger, procured a wagon and brought him off from the field—received his parting messages. He asked the

officers if he had done his duty. The reply was, "You have, nobly." "Then," said he, "I am satisfied to die: tell my wife my last thoughts were of her and my children." On his way to town he expired.

On Sunday morning, August 31st, just two weeks from the hour that he received the despatch to start with his yet unarmed regiment from the camp at Terre Haute for the field of death in Kentucky, as the bells were ringing for church, the telegraph announced, "*Col. Topping is killed.*" The whole community felt the shock. As he had been not only one of the most prominent and useful citizens; but one of the most active and consistent supporters of the cause of Christ, every religious assembly was startled, as the sad intelligence met the gathering worshippers on their way to the house of prayer. The Episcopal Church especially, which had been encouraged by his voice in worship, and by his liberality in every good work, felt in every member, as a family of mourners.

To his wife, the daughter of Mr. Madison of this city, the blow was overwhelming.—Duty to his country had torn him away forcibly from her, severing ties of uncommon endearment. It must soothe the bitterness of her sorrows and those of his many relatives, to know that they have the sympathy of a large community who mourn their own loss in his death.

All voices unite in saying that Col. Topping as a son, as a brother, as a citizen and as a Christian, always sustained the same exemplary character which now makes his death so widely and deeply deplored.

Melville Douglas, son of Dayton and Margaret Topping, now of Worthington, Indiana, was born at Worthington, Ohio, June 23d, 1825. Received his education, in part, at the Central School of Kenyon College. Removing with the family to Indiana, in 1840, he resided from '43 to '46 at Terre Haute. He then passed four years in California and, unlike many others, maintaining the same upright, consistent character as before and since. Returning to Terre Haute in '53 he was confirmed in the church and married in 1854. The business, as well as the religious, community, now miss him. The Masonic fraternity claim him as a brother and in common with his family and church, have anxiously united for the privilege of consigning his remains to their Mother Earth.

*They shall be their rest till Christ bid him arise
To hail him in triumph ascending the skies.*

Terre Haute Daily Express. 9-17-62

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADVANCE AT FRED-
ERICKSBURG — THE WOUNDED. *New York,*
Dec. 21. The Times's despatch says: "We have
high authority for the statement that the Presi-
dent himself wrote a despatch to General Burn-
side to use his own judgment in crossing to make
the attack, and the despatch was suppressed by
General Halleck."

The same despatch says: "Fifteen hundred
wounded arrived on Friday evening from Fal-
mouth, and more are expected on Sunday. Thus
far about 7000 have come up and a considerable
number yet remain, but will be brought here as
soon as possible. A good many of the wounded
have died since the battle. The 118th and 188th
New York, and the 18th Maine and 11th Vermont
regiments have been changed to heavy artillery
regiments."

Rowton
Thompson
Dec 22, 1862

91

Terre Haute Feb 3, 1864

12 O'clock at Night

Captain Crawford Scote, Sir.

You will take command
of the troops now on board the cars of
the St Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad,
and proceed with them to Paris Illinois.
The citizens of that place report that
they are in danger of an immedia
ate attack from a large body of
armed men, who threaten to make
a raid upon the town. Immedi
ately upon arriving there you will put
yourself in communication with
the most intelligent & reliable of
them, and ascertain the real con-
dition of affairs, so that you may
regulate your movements under-
standingly. You will not, of course,
be guilty of any act of aggression,
but will furnish to the citizens of
the town all proper protection
which threaten either their lives or property
against any acts of lawlessness.
If they are attacked you will de
fend them to the extent of your power.

By order of Col Gervais Baker
aa.Provost Marshal Gen
Rev Thi????
Capt & Pro Mas.)Dis Ind

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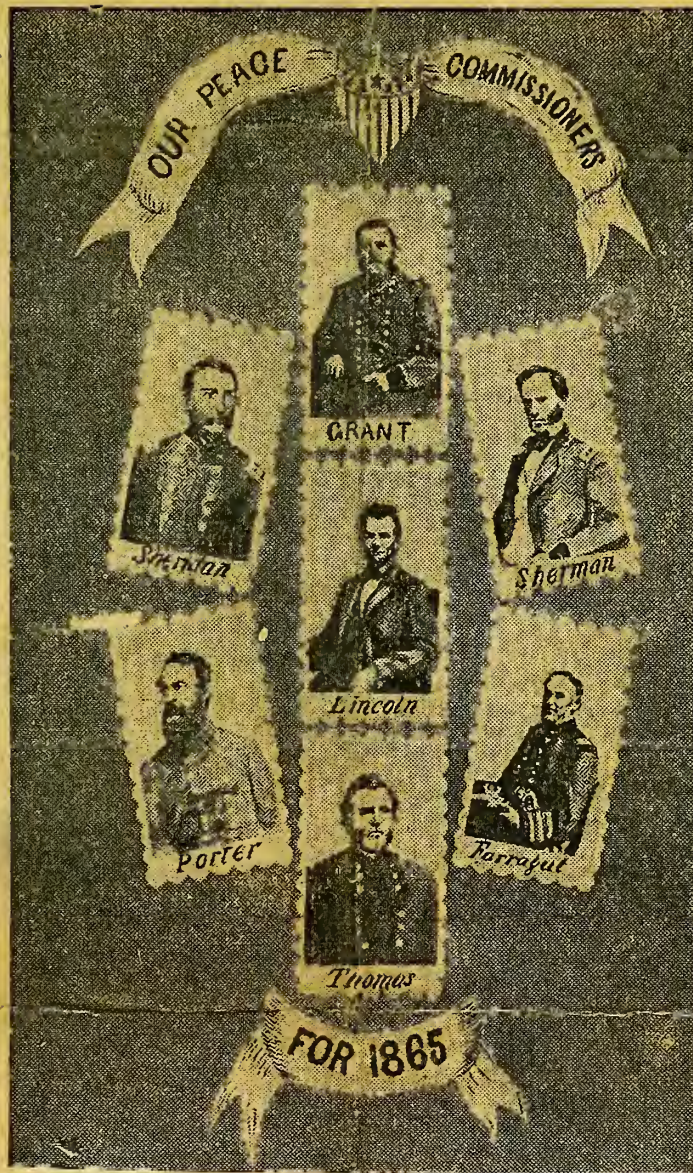
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Historical Document

436-2900

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS

By JAMES MORGAN.



(From the Collection of Frederick H. Meserve, New York City.)

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS.

An Old Group Reproduced.

THE great captains destined to lead the armies of the union to victory were unknown men when the war began.

Grant had resigned his captaincy in the regular army, and was a clerk in his father's leather store at Galena, Ill., at a salary of \$50 a month. His duties were to keep books and buy hides from the farmer's wagons. He was 39, and his life a failure, although he had shown in the Mexican campaign that he was a good hand at the trade of war.

Sherman, too, had resigned from the regular army, in which he had risen to the rank of captain in the commissary department. He had missed active service in the Mexican war, having been on a detail in California at that time. After leaving the army he tried banking and the practice of the law, each of which occupations he abandoned, and he was at the head of a military school in Louisiana when that state prepared to secede. At the outbreak of the war he was 41, and the president of a street railway in St. Louis.

Sheridan was only 30, and a captain in the quartermaster's department. Thomas also was in the army and a major. Meade, who was 40, had been in the service most of the time since leaving West Point, 25 years before. Hancock was 35, and a captain. McPherson was a lieutenant. Whether in the army or out, the generals who reaped the harvest of glory were veiled in obscurity when the war came. Fortune seemed determined to keep them in concealment until, like the stars of the theatre, the stage of action was made ready for their entrance upon it. Thus it chanced that the men who were to bear the flag of the union to its final triumph were all hidden from view in the early days of the war.

Fate dealt more kindly with the confederacy. Its president was himself a soldier, trained at West Point and in the war with Mexico, and he had besides been secretary of war of the United States. Whether due to Jefferson Davis' acquaintance with military men and military affairs, or to some other cause, the confederate government discovered and developed at the outset some of its greatest commanders—men like Lee, Johnston, Longstreet and Jackson.

Lincoln, on the other hand, knew nothing of war or warriors. He was wholly dependent on the professional advice of the men whom he found at the head of the regular army. Scott, the commanding general, was 75 and in his dotage, while the next officer in rank, the commander of the department of the east, Gen. Wool, was 73. Another aged major general, Twiggs, in command of the department of Texas, abandoned his entire charge to the confederacy and the adjutant general himself went over to the enemy.

The duty of constructing an army

thus was thrust upon Lincoln, feebly aided by Scott. The secretary of war, Cameron, was a politician and ignorant of military affairs.

In the conduct of his cabinet, Lincoln showed himself a leader of leaders. In his relations with his generals he proved himself a commander of commanders.

He did not go to the head of the group of statesmen whom he called into his cabinet, or the galaxy of generals whom he called to the colors of the nation, because he was more brilliant or more ambitious than the others. He did not conquer men by sheer strength, or trick them by smartness. Leadership came to him because he had a purpose that never wavered, a heart that never quailed, a faith that never drooped, a courage that never shrank from responsibility.

Besides the possession of these qualities, he was a gentleman among gentlemen, with a knightly sense of honor and a fine regard for the feelings of others. He dropped men from the cabinet and from command and moved them around freely, but without quarrelling with them or incurring their enmity.

His letters and messages to his generals are models of simple frankness, kindly courtesy and good taste. It is not easy to get up a rivalry with a man who is without envy; he is exalted, above comparison and competition. Lincoln's was not a jealous nature. If he had shown a fear of a general's fame, he would thereby have lifted him at once to his own level.

It is sometimes claimed for Lincoln that he became a better general than any in the field. That may not be true. At any rate, it was not a necessary qualification for his place. It was far more important that, as the chief magistrate of the republic and commander-in-chief of the army by the voice of the people, he should have the ability to maintain his supremacy over his military subordinates. This he did at all times, and it stands as one of the most useful and wonderful of his achievements.

There never was an hour when his hand did not rule the giant hosts in arms, when his pen was not mightier than the sword; never an hour of weakness, tempting a "man on horseback" to spurn his authority and seriously dream of setting up a military despotism.

This was at once the test and the triumph of a government by the people. All things considered, probably it is without a parallel in history. In a long and mighty civil war in a democracy, with a million men under arms, the civil power remained always supreme, and the lawfully elected chief a plain citizen, who never had set a squadron in the field, stood forth at the end, easily the foremost figure, without even a rival among the victorious generals and martial heroes who surrounded him.

(From "Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man," by James Morgan. Reproduced by permission of the Macmillan Co., New York.)

James Morgan's Article Saturday Will Describe Lincoln's Relations With the Soldiers.

SAVED THE CAPITAL IN 1863

To-day Is the Birthday Anniversary of Gen. Horatio Wright.

By RUDOLPH DE ZAPP.

To-day in the birthday anniversary of Gen. Horatio Gouverneur Wright, the Union general who saved Washington from capture in the civil war. Gen. Wright was born in Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820, and died in the nation's Capital, July 22, 1899.

When the Confederate general, Jubal A. Early, invaded Maryland in the mid-summer of 1864 and threatened Washington, the agitation in the Capital was so great that Gen. Grant, then before Petersburg, had a consultation with President Lincoln as to whether the presence of the general commanding was not needed in Washington. Grant at first offered to leave Petersburg, and Lincoln approved of this suggestion; but Grant, after reflection, concluded that to leave Petersburg and hasten to Washington might produce a very bad impression.

Accordingly, with some regiments of the Nineteenth Corps, just arrived from the Gulf, and a few other hastily gathered troops, Gen. Horatio G. Wright was dispatched to Washington to defend the Capital against the threatened attack of Early. There was some reason for the consternation that for a short time, at least, reigned in certain official quarters in Washington. President Lincoln himself was not moved from his usual calm serenity, but nearly all the higher officials were plainly alarmed. Washington had an excellent system of fortifications, but they were very poorly manned, and many other necessary precautions had been neglected. Grant did not share the anxiety of the military officials, and to a prominent member of the War Department said: "Boldness is all that is needed to drive the enemy out of Maryland, and Wright is the man to assume that."

Wright, however, had no time to lose to reach Washington in season for the invader, the dauntless Ear was himself in the best of condition, and, matter of fact, was on the road leading into the city before Wright arrived in sight of the Capitol's dome. But, by waiting to make an extended reconnaissance, was still in the suburbs of Washington on the north when Wright's troops were landing at the wharves on the south.

President Lincoln received Wright in person, and the high military officials did not conceal their joy at his coming. Wright was thoroughly familiar with the defenses of Washington, for he had constructed several of them earlier in the war. He was a fine engineer, having graduated second in his class at West Point, and served thereafter in the Engineer Corps and as professor of engineering at the Academy. He was assistant to the chief engineer at Washington for a

number of years before the civil war, was chief engineer in Heintzelmann's division at the battle of Bull Run, and as chief engineer organized the Port Royal expedition.

Early was forced to abandon his attempt on Washington very soon after the arrival of Wright. After a career of great activity in the Army of the Potomac, Wright succeeded to the command of the Sixth Army Corps on the death of the gallant Gen. John Sedgwick. Wright was one of the most dashing and adventurous officers in the army. He did much to retrieve the fortunes of the early surprise at Cedar Creek, in 1864, and it was his corps that broke the strong lines at Petersburg. In April, 1865, Wright receiving the principal mention in Grant's report.

He was made major general for the capture of Petersburg, and was breveted a number of times for gallant and efficient service. Before his retirement, after the war, he served for some years as chief of engineers.

The birthday anniversary of another great civil war hero occurs to-day. It is that of Philip Henry Sheridan, who was born March 6, 1831, at Albany, N. Y., and who graduated at West Point in 1853, and in May, 1861, was made a captain. In December of that year he was appointed chief commissary of the Army of the Southwest, and was on the staff of Gen. Halleck at Corinth.

The history of Gen. Sheridan is largely a history of the civil war, as he was a prominent figure from the beginning to the ending of the great conflict. In May, 1862, Sheridan was appointed a colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and participated with success in the operations in Northern Mississippi. In July he was made brigadier general of volunteers, put in command of a division of the Army of the Ohio, and on October 8, played a distinguished part in the battle of Perryville. At the battle of Stone River he commanded a division, and by his stubborn resistance was instrumental in saving the Federal army from being routed. Early in 1863 he was appointed major general of volunteers, took part in the pursuit of Van Dorn, aided in the capture of Winchester, Tenn., distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and was conspicuous in the battles around Chattanooga, where he came under the personal observation of Gen. Grant.

In April, 1864, Sheridan was transferred by Grant to Virginia, and placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. During May, June, and July he was engaged in eighteen different actions, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. One of his famous achievements was a raid, lasting from the 9th to the 25th of May, in which he destroyed railroad communications of the Confederates, captured Beaver Dam, and at the battle of Yellow Tavern, defeated Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who was killed in the action.

In August, 1864, Sheridan was placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and defeated Gen. Early at Opequan Creek, Fishers Hill, and Cedar Creek, capturing 5,000 of his men and several guns. His ride of twenty miles from Winchester to Cedar Creek, to save his army from defeat, was one of the most brilliant exploits of his career.

On September 10, 1864, Sheridan was made a brigadier general of the regular army, and in November was promoted the rank of major general. During remainder of the war he continued to serve under Grant in Virginia, doing great service as a raider and destroyer of bridges, railroads, &c. He fought the battles of Waynesboro, on March 1, 1865; Dinwiddie Court House, on March 31, and Five Forks on April 1, compelling Lee to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. He participated in various minor actions, and was present at the surrender of Lee. In July, 1865, he received the thanks of Congress.

After the war Sheridan was in command of the Fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas), and in 1869 was made lieutenant general. Upon the retirement of Sherman in 1883, he succeeded to the chief command of the army. He died at Nonquitt, Mass., on August 5, 1888.

Eighteen years ago to-day there died in New York City, Edwards Pierrepont, civil war Democrat, who became President Grant's Attorney General. During the civil war there were Democrats who were opposed to the continuance of the struggle which they had come to be persuaded would be fruitless, and other Democrats who, while professing continued allegiance to the Democratic party, supported the administration of President Lincoln, and in 1864 worked for Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

Among this latter class few were more prominent than Edwards Pierrepont, great-grandson of the Roxbury preacher of the seventeenth century, James Pierrepont, who moved to New Haven, Conn., and was one of the three ministers that concerted the plan of founding a college, which took effect in the establishment of Yale College, 1700. James Pierrepont was one of the principal trustees of that institution, and it was principally through his influence that Elihu Yale was induced to make the college the object of his liberal benefactions.

Edwards Pierrepont received his baptismal name in memory of H. Jonathan Edwards, who married a daughter of James Pierrepont. Edwards Pierrepont, after graduating from law, but at twenty-eight New York, where he became a member of the bar. At thirty he was elected judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York. He foresaw the civil war, and a year and a half before the fall of Fort Sumter he predicted the great conflict in a speech which attracted much attention. Second year of the war.

Albany
Evening
Journal

JO

MARCH 31, 1865.

FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.

Conference of President Lincoln and Generals.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The *Chronicle* of to-day says the rumor which is detailed by gossips of the town, of the meeting of President Lincoln and Genls. Grant, Sherman, Mead, Ord and Sheridan, on board the River Queen is undoubtedly correct.

But we can assure our readers that the result of the conference is not publicly known.

The statement that Gen. Lee had asked for a conference with Gen. Grant is entirely without foundation.

*Albany Argus,
Oct. 15, 1912.*

FIFTY years ago to-day Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter took command of the Federal naval forces on the upper Mississippi, hoisting his flag on the river steamer Black Hawk at Cairo, Ill., as the successor of Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, who was to be made chief of the bureau of navigation.

The appointment of Porter had been made October 1. Important times were ahead on the river, for it became plainer with every passing day that a great campaign by land and water must be undertaken against Vicksburg, and Secretary of the Navy Welles believed there was need of "an energetic, driving, fighting officer" in command of the river ships. He believed Porter the type required.

Porter's appointment, however, was due to the interest of President Lincoln, who knew him and esteemed him highly. It was the second time Lincoln had distinguished Porter above other officers of higher rank, the first having been in the first week of the war, when he selected Porter, then a lieutenant, to command, under special orders from the President, a naval expedition intended for the relief of Fort Pickens, Pensacola Bay.

Porter's service since then had been chiefly under Farragut on the Mississippi. In the advance against New Orleans he had commanded the mortar fleet.

There had been some question as to the effect of his bombardment of Fort Jackson, but none whatever as to his willingness to fight at any and all times.

His sanguine temperament appears to have refreshed Lincoln at a time when sluggish commanders were in the majority in the army, and little was being done by the navy except to maintain the blockade.

A Talk with Lincoln.

After the ineffectual attack by Farragut on Vicksburg—under orders from Washington—Porter's mortar schooners had been ordered to Hampton Roads, it being planned to use them against the forts on the James river. The failure of General McClellan's Richmond campaign had ended that program.

Porter had been granted leave to visit his family in Newport, and while there he talked rather freely on war matters, and as events proved indiscreetly, at a club.

Tale-bearers forthwith represented to Washington, that Porter's loyalty was questionable, and he was called to Washington and ordered to go to St. Louis, to inspect the building of gunboats there.

He protested against the order as an indignity, and declared hotly he would resign from the navy and fit out a steamer at New York to chase the Alabama.

Before leaving Washington he called on the President, in the hope that something might come of the call that would change his orders.

In his "Anecdotes of the Civil War," Admiral Porter had given an account of his interview with the President. Lincoln asked him what he could do for him. Porter told the President he thought of leaving the navy. Secretary of State Seward, who was present, here spoke of Porter's services in the Fort Pickens expedition. Lincoln remarked that Porter had "got him into hot water" with Secretary Welles in that affair.

The talk turned on the passage of the Mississippi forts by Farragut, and Porter gave the President a graphic description of it.

Lincoln remarked ruefully that Vicksburg "had slipped through our fingers," which was a great disappointment to him, but that when the place fell he would see that Porter was there to see it fall.

Important to Grant.

Porter had scarcely got back to Newport when he received another order

October 15, 1862—Rear Admiral D. D. Porter Took Command of the Federal Naval Forces on the Upper Mississippi—An Appointment That Effected Favorably the Career of General Grant.



REAR ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N.

(From a Photo by Brady; Negative in the Navy Department Collection.)

Albany Argus, Oct. 15, 1912.

to come to Washington. This time he received the appointment to the river command.

After making the appointment the secretary of the navy made an entry in his diary in which he analyzed Admiral Porter's character, saying he had "stirring and positive qualities, is fertile in resources, has great energy, has excessive and sometimes not over-scrupulous ambition, is impressed with and boastful of his own powers, given to exaggeration in relation to himself—a Porter infirmity—is not generous to older and superior living officers . . . Is given to cliquism, but is brave and daring like all his family."

"His selection will be unsatisfactory to many, but his field of operations is peculiar and a young and active officer is required for the duty to which he is assigned."

Porter was then 48 years old. A member of one of the best-known naval families in the country, he had given his life to his profession. His best qualities as an officer were his vim and dash, his headlong courage and tireless energy.

Porter was then 48 years old. A member of one of the best-known naval families in the country, he had given his life to his profession. His best qualities as an officer were his vim and dash, his headlong courage and tireless energy.

These were to play an important part in the campaign against Vicksburg, indefinite plans of which were already being turned over at Washington, and his selection was to have a strong and favorable effect on the career of Gen. Grant, who at the time of Porter's appointment was in command of the district of West Tennessee, and had not emerged from the obscurity in which he had been plunged after the battle of Shiloh and during the subsequent clamor for his removal.

General McClelland's Order.

There is a curious sidelight on history connected with the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, which is first discernible in the period of Porter's appointment.

For some days Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois, had been in Washington, on what business the public did not know. He had been often with the President.

When Admiral Porter received his appointment he went over to the White House to thank the President. Lincoln asked his ideas on an advance against Vicksburg and they were given.

"Well," said the President, "whom do you think is the general for such an occasion?"

"General Grant, sir," replied Porter. "Vicksburg is within his department; but I presume he will send Sherman there, who is equal to any occasion."

"Well, Admiral," said Lincoln, "I have in mind a better general than either of them; that is McClelland, an old and intimate friend of mine."

"I don't know him," said Porter.

"What," exclaimed Lincoln, "don't know McClelland? Why, he saved the battle of Shiloh, when the case seemed hopeless!"

Porter replied that the general impression was that Grant won the battle of Shiloh, but the President reiterated that McClelland saved the day, adding, "he is a natural-born General."

The naval officer expressed a light opinion of "natural-born" Generals, who had little military education, and warned Lincoln that he would weaken the army if he put McClelland ahead of Grant or Sherman.

Lincoln then told him that Gen. McClelland had already been selected to proceed to Springfield, and raise troops there for the capture of Vicksburg, and that Porter could prepare to co-operate with him.

It was a fact that General McClelland had received a promise to raise an army for himself (an order for recruiting the force was not given him until October 20, and believed he would command it against Vicksburg. The story of the chain of circumstances that deprived him of the chance to do so, and of Porter's services to Grant in putting the latter's troops and Sherman's in motion for Vicksburg ahead of McClelland's, will be treated in subsequent numbers in this series.

LINCOLN'S LOST FRIEND

Hitherto Unpublished Papers Reveal the General in Confidential Relations With the President, Whose Death Put an End to a Conciliatory Mission to Richmond

ONE of the last official acts of Abraham Lincoln was to issue a pass permitting James Washington Singleton to visit Richmond on a mission of reconciliation to the defeated Confederacy. General Singleton's name has virtually disappeared from the reference books. As "Lincoln's lost friend" he now emerges, the following article being based on papers in possession of the Singleton family.

By MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

THE last known writing of Abraham Lincoln concerning affairs of State is a holograph pass issued to James Washington Singleton. It reads:

Allow Gen. Singleton to pass to Richmond & return.

A. LINCOLN.

April 13, 1865.

As fate would have it, however, within thirty-six hours after the foregoing words had been written the Singleton mission, with all that it involved, was but a scrap of paper. The significance of the pass had been bound up in the life of the President; when the connection was severed by the shot of John Wilkes Booth there was no one to carry on the work that it represented.

By the immediate introduction to a long-forgotten participant in these momentous events, a hitherto unpublished letter of General Singleton addressed to his wife at Quincy, Ill., is of particular importance. Under date of April 16, 1865 (the day after Lincoln's death), Singleton wrote:

"My dear Wife:

"Before this reaches you the sad news of the melancholy death of Mr. Lincoln will have been received. I scarcely know how to express my deep sorrow for him personally as well as for our distracted country. I was well informed of all his views as to the future—they were so liberal and conservative that I was filled with joy at the prospect of [a] united, peaceful and harmonious country. His loss is irreparable.

"There is no living man to take his place who could carry the same strength of mind and goodness of heart with the administration of our national affairs. My intercourse with him for the past six months has been so free, frequent and confidential that I was fully advised of all his plans, and thoroughly persuaded of the honesty of his heart and the

War President in his effort to restore the Union "as it was," with States' rights as nearly as possible unimpaired.

Who, then, it may be asked, was this strangely forgotten Presidential agent of reconciliation? Briefly, Singleton was neighbor, friend; at times, the political associate of Lincoln; yet, now and again, openly a dissident in respect to party or governmental policies.

Married Mrs. Lincoln's Cousin.

Born near Winchester, Va., Nov. 23, 1811, Singleton married in Kentucky a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln and migrated to the rapidly developing Northwest, which he found too sparsely populated for the successful practice of medicine, his first-chosen profession. Therefore, on his return from the long horseback rides required of the pioneer physician, he would throw extra wood on the open fire to get sufficient light to read law in books borrowed from an attorney at Hannibal, Mo.

Because of this diligence and his natural ability, he was admitted to the bar in 1841, after which he "rode the circuit" in company with men whose names are nationally known and with others who have been long forgotten. Once, at least, he and Lincoln were opposing counsel in a suit which Singleton won. Singleton was also a builder of railroads—a business that brought him wealth.

In the sphere of politics, the young man had been brought under the spell of Henry Clay; hence, he had turned from the party affiliations of his kinspeople to become an ardent Whig. He rose to eminence with the "Little Giant" on the one side, and the "Rail Splitter" on the other—yet agreed, continuously, with neither. From Virginia he had carried with him an irresistible inclination for life in the open; hence, he planned, like Jefferson, to own a hospitable home, not surrounded by dwellings, but set high in the midst of acres as broad as those of his landholding predecessors. Tarrying shortly in Indiana, he crossed the prairies of Illinois to establish his "Monticello" on the high bluffs of the Mississippi River.

At the outbreak of the War of Secession, Governor Yates offered Singleton, as a Brigadier General of the State militia, the leadership of the Illinois quota of the first 75,000 men demanded by the Administration. Singleton declined the offer. He declared that the conflict would have been avoided but for the machinations of political "war hawks." He also believed that with the cessation

of hostilities there would come reunion.

During the war Singleton warmly opposed the subordination of the civil Government to military dictation; and he publicly challenged the authority under which Secretary Seward declared he could, at the tinkling of a little bell, order the arrest and imprisonment of any citizen under the "war powers" assumed by the Federal Government. To present his convictions, during the Summer and Fall of 1864, General Singleton spent a fortune in traveling over several States; for no one dared to contribute to his cause.

On being asked to make a speech in New York City, he said to the movers of the invitation, among them ex-Senator Jesse D. Bright: "Why do you desire me to speak? You have better speakers here than I." To this Bright replied simply: "They are afraid." Singleton did not hesitate; and his address was published at length in the New York press. Immediately thereafter he went to Washington and called on the President.

"Well, Singleton," observed Mr. Lincoln, "You were pretty hard on me in your New York speech."

"No," replied the General, "Not on you personally, Mr. President, but on your Administration."

In a moment or two Mr. Lincoln added: "They are appealing to me on all hands to have you arrested, but while I regret your belief and your speeches, I think you have the right to make them, and I have said to outsiders that if I could stand it, they could."

Previously, as one of the most influential Democrats of the Western States, Singleton had utterly repudiated the candidacy of General McClellan, so that President Lincoln took this occasion to tell Singleton that in so doing "you have done more than any one else to insure my re-election."

A Favored Critic.

Subsequent to the election President Lincoln and this peculiarly favored critic of his Administration conferred on plans designed to end sectional animosities. Then followed the six months of intimate association at the White House, to which reference has been made.

Sundry histories and biographies tell us about the interest displayed by Francis P. Blair in arranging for the famous conference in Hampton Roads, with President Lincoln on one side and the Confederate Commissioners on the other. We read, likewise, of one or two other inter-

wisdom of his humane intentions.

"I shall probably be one of the committee to accompany his body to Illinois, and I hope whatever ceremonies are proposed at Quincy you will, with my dear children, whose father has lost a good friend, take an active part."

First Citizen of Northwest.

General Singleton's expectation thus privately expressed that he would be asked to accompany the body of Abraham Lincoln back to the State of their common adoption was both natural and merited; for, besides his recent confidential association with the Executive, he had, by reason of open-handed hospitality and leadership in civic enterprise, been generally regarded as one of the first citizens of the Northwest.

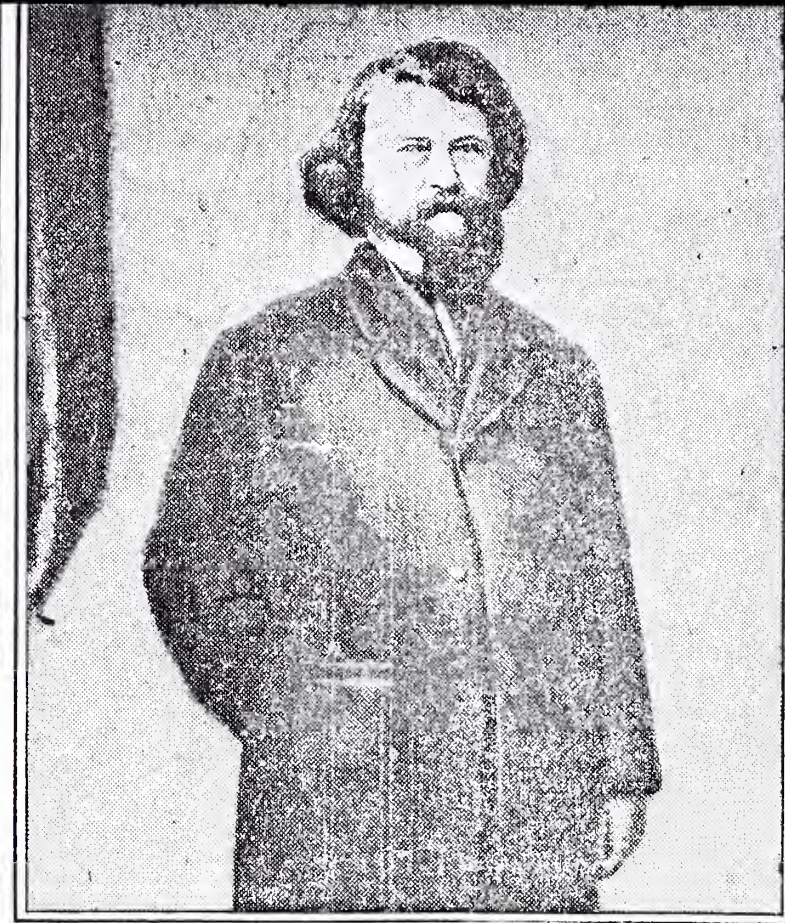
But on that Easter Sunday following the assassination a group of partisans, meeting almost literally beside the body of the President, perfected their plans to repudiate his last acts and reverse his policies. Turning to Lincoln's successor, Senator Wade exclaimed: "Johnson, we have faith in you. By the gods, there will be no trouble now in running the Government!" These men, wrote Secretary Hay, "did not among themselves conceal their gratification that he [Lincoln] was no longer in their way."

The Neglected Role.

After the assassination, the political confusion became so great that formal history is barely beginning to disentangle the emotional excitement of the many from the purposeful design of the few. Incidentally, it has been largely forgotten that the natural procedure for the return of the body of Abraham Lincoln to his adopted State was ignored; while the course actually pursued becomes a matter of moment in view of the now evident purpose behind the change of plan. In any event, during a period of several weeks the imposing catafalque bearing the body of the President was taken to Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Columbus, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Chicago.

Eagerly seizing the opportunity afforded by the bullet of the assassin, the "Vindictives" gathered their forces for the sectional spoliation which the President had hoped to avert. A protracted funeral procession through sundry populous States enabled these leaders to perfect their plans; for, assuming, as was done at the time, that the Southern leaders were responsible for the Booth conspiracy, "always," says Rhodes, "the desire for vengeance alternated with grief."

With the beginning of this new era James Washington Singleton returned to Illinois alone; yet, at the period of Federal triumph, he is peculiarly symbolical of the good that was planned as opposed to the evil that ensued. Through him we may the more readily perceive the comparatively neglected rôle of the



From a Photograph by Brady.

General James Washington Singleton.

mediaries; but not even in the ten-volume work of Nicolay and Hay is any mention made of Singleton, who, it seems, was chiefly responsible for the meeting.

With respect to the proposed conference, General Singleton had written to his wife on Jan. 7, 1865:

"I cannot too highly appreciate the confidence Mr. Lincoln has reposed in me and the honor conferred by the bare privilege of making the effort in behalf of my country and suffering humanity, and I trust God will give you strength to unite our hearts in prayer."

Thereafter, as the personal representative of the President, Singleton visited Richmond, returning to Washington as soon as Alexander H. Stephens's personal assent to attend the conference had been assured. The result of his mission became known in Washington, where it was fully realized that the Confederacy was approaching exhaustion in manpower, transportation, military supplies, finances and food. Hence, great pressure had been brought to bear on Lincoln to prevent the proposed "peace moves." In fact, the "Vindictives," who wanted the war to end only with the complete prostration of the "rebels," did not disguise their wrathful indignation.

Not only did President Lincoln have complete confidence in General Singleton, but in the South, which the latter had not visited for years, it is worth noting that the only proviso which the Confederate authorities re-

quired when issuing passes to the former Virginian was his simple promise that he would reveal nothing

to their detriment. He was then free to see any one or anything and go anywhere in conformity with the nature of his mission. In his efforts to promote peace he became the medium for informal exchanges between Generals Grant and Lee.

As the day of Lee's surrender approached Singleton was in Washington, awaiting the end of the war, and preparing, under Lincoln, for peace and reconstruction. Marshal Lamon had temporarily become the President's personal representative in Richmond; and it now appears that Lamon sent from Virginia disturbing reports that the Presidential plans of reconstruction were being hampered.

Thus, after the Cabinet meeting of April 14, Singleton again conferred with the Executive in Lincoln's final interview on affairs of public importance. In discussing the news from Richmond the President asserted he could not do everything at once, as martial law was still in force. At the same time he authorized General Singleton quietly to inform the Southerners that the assurances of Executive protection for the reassembling of the Legislature and the consequent restoration of Virginia would be redeemed. Since it happened that J. P. Usher was present, the latter agreed to accompany Singleton on his mission. As Secretary of the Interior, Usher's presence would give to the proceedings an atmosphere of official sanc-

tion. Apparently, this discussion called Lincoln to be unusually late in arriving at the theatre; which suggests the thought that had General Singleton detained the President still further the latter must have missed his rendezvous with death.

When Lincoln Reviewed the Army at Fredericksburg.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

WITH GEN. BURNSIDE AT FREDERICKSBURG

The Historic Old Lacy Plantation Opposite the City, and the Freeing of the Plantation's Slaves—McClellan and Lincoln. Burnside's Headquarters and the Disastrous Battle Back of The City at Maryes Heights—Fight at the River and at the Stone Wall.

By WM. H. GRONINGER, Co. I, 126th Pa., Des Lacs, N. Dak.

Fredericksburg, Va., is situated at the head of tidewater on the Rappahannock River. Before the age of railroads, towns so situated were the centers of trade, and soon became cities of importance. Fredericksburg was a city of great importance before the Revolution.

The Washington family lived in that part of Virginia. The mother Washington house is there. A fine monument marks her grave in the cemetery. In and around which cemetery the Third Division, Fifth Corps, formed for the disastrous charge that was made the evening of Dec. 13, 1862—the charge that ended the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Opposite Fredericksburg on the north side of the river was a large farm well fenced with a very large mansion house, surrounded by necessary farm buildings, many beautiful gardens, groves, and fruit trees.

The farm was not very fertile, but perhaps equal in fertility to the tide lands of Virginia. The chief crop of these lands was the crop of slaves; the market for them was found in the cotton and sugar fields of the Gulf States.

The slave market was always flourishing during "court week," when real estate and personal property frequently changed owners.

The owner of this farm had many slaves. He had one child, a daughter, who married a lawyer, of Fredericksburg, named Lacy. When the man became old his mind changed and he wished to emancipate all his slaves at his death. His wife died, and soon after the old man came to his deathbed.

His son-in-law came ready to write his will. When the old man wished to make all his slaves free, his lawyer son-in-law called his attention to the many old slave men and women that would be made free. He told him they would have no home to go to. He suggested that they be allowed to decide their own fate—all that chose to be free should be free; and all that chose to remain where they were should be allowed to remain.

These suggestions seemed to be very fair and humane, and the will was made accordingly. Time rolled on and there was no effort to free any of the slaves by son-in-law Lacy, owner of the farm and of the slaves. He spent money freely, and when he needed more would sell some slaves.

The actions of the son-in-law drew the attention of John Randolph, who commenced action in the courts to carry out the provisions of the will in favor of the slaves. But the decisions of the courts were that no slave could choose; that it was beyond their rights or ability.

John Randolph had conducted the case for the slaves for 30 years without pay. During this litigation Lacy was at great expense, but when he needed money he sold slaves and the farm became very much neglected.

When the Civil War came on the slaves were either all dead or sold to other masters. The notoriety of the case caused the farm ever after to be known as "The Lacy Farm."

Lacy took an active part in raising a regiment in Fredericksburg for the Confederate Army. When the regiment was raised Lacy was made Major.

Before large armies were raised the Union forces at Washington occasionally would take scouting tours and often would go as far as Fredericksburg. On one of these raids Maj. Lacy who had remained at home was caught by one of the scouting parties and brought up to Washington a prisoner.

The Review.

He seemed to like Washington, and made no effort at any time to join his regiment.

After the Battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan decided that he would do no more fighting in 1862, so he and Lincoln came up to review the army. Lincoln was given a dark brown horse, seemingly a very rough traveler. The stirrups were several inches too short for the President bending his knees. His tall plug hat was on the back part of his head. He made a picture in sharp contrast to that of Gen. McClellan, who was the most wonderful horseman in the Army of the Potomac.

As usual, we went out to be reviewed early in the morning and were not reviewed till late in the afternoon. The place in line where Co. I, 126th Pa., stood was close to what seemed to be a Confederate grave.

When at rest the grave furnished us boys a good seat. The ground on top of the grave was dug up slightly exposing the trunnion of a cannon. With the aid of a rail the cannon was resurrected and a quartermaster came with horses and removed it, long fashion, to the camp. Had there been a corpse there the body would not have been covered more than one foot deep.

When the reviewers came they were preceded by a large body of cavalry, armed with long spears. They were McClellan's body guard. They were the 46th Pa., that had their guns taken away and given spears instead. Then followed President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. Next in line there seemed to be at least 100 men dressed in uniforms, gorgeous to behold. These men were the staff. After it was over President Lincoln hurried back to Washington. The army moved soon after down the Loudoun

Valley, and stopped 10 days at Warrenton.

After It Was Over.

The President then removed McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and gave the command to Ambrose E. Burnside. Gen. McClellan bid us good-bye and left us.

At Warrenton Gen. Burnside's first move of the army was to Warrenton Junction, and from there to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County.

All the land along the north side of the river from Falmouth to and over the beautiful Lacy Farm was occupied by the Union Army.

The Mansion House was made Burnside's temporary headquarters. The Confederate Army followed along the south side the Rappahannock River and fortified the several fords from Kellys Ford down to Fredericksburg that crossed the Rapidan River.

The Confederate forces took up their position on the high ground west of the city of Fredericksburg and the bridge over the Rappahannock was destroyed.

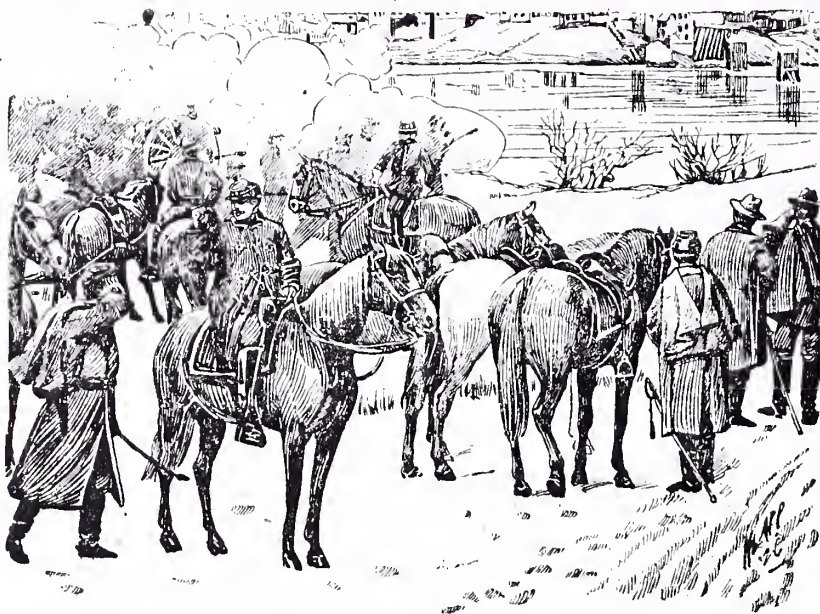
By mutual consent of the rank and file the soldiers moved around, over their occupied grounds or fished in the dividing river with perfect safety.

We lay in front of Fredericksburg 18 days before the battle commenced. The beautiful Lacy Farm, with its beautiful buildings, orchards, groves, fields, and fences was occupied in every part, and about everything was destroyed except the large Mansion building, which was used as headquarters of the army.

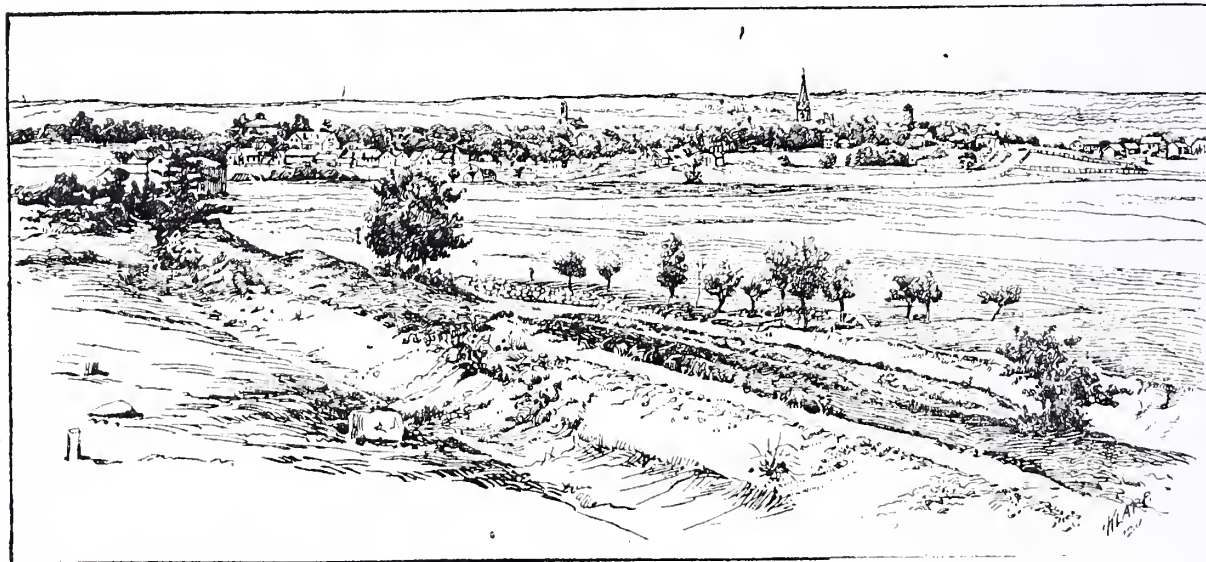
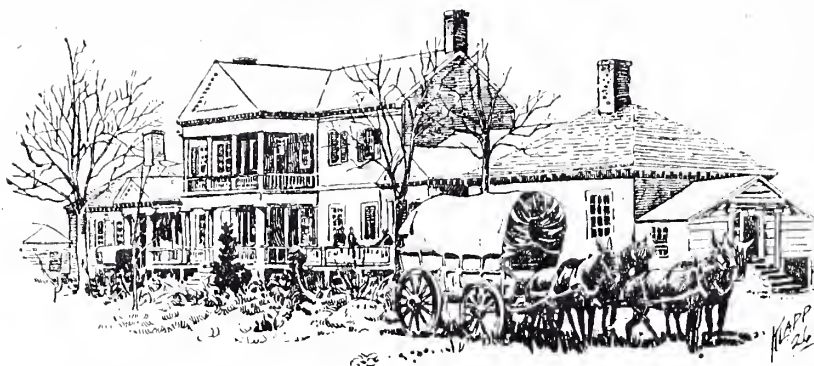
A pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river below the city and the battle commenced there. An attempt to throw a pontoon bridge across from the Lacy Farm to the city was strenuously resisted; Confederate riflemen occupied a row of buildings close to the river, used by river traffic, and from 10 o'clock until 2 o'clock the bridge was far from being finished. The Confederates succeeded in destroying the bridge builders, while the city was burning in several places.

The Federals were loath to fire on the city. It was the intention of Gen. Burnside to use the Third Division, Fifth

SHELLING FREDERICKSBURG



UNION ARTILLERY AT LACY PLANTATION, DEC. 11, 1862.



The upper picture is from a war-time photo of Chatham, generally known as the Lacy House, at the time it was occupied by Gen. Sumner as headquarters. The middle picture is a view from the strong Marye position and shows the plain over which the Union Army charged. In the middle ground is seen the south end of the stone wall, and to the right, the front of defense continuing from the wall by the sunken telegraph road. At the base of the hill, this side of the stone wall, is seen an earthwork which was a part of the second line of the Confederate defense. A third line was on the brow of this hill, now the National Cemetery. Between the steeples on the outskirts of Fredericksburg is seen the end of Hanover Street, by which, and by the street in the right of the picture, the Union forces filed out to form for the assault. The lower picture is of the Union camp at Falmouth on the opposite side of the river from Fredericksburg.

Corps, composed principally of new months' men, full regiments, principally Pennsylvanians, to charge the work of the Confederates on Maryes Heights, directly west of the city.

This division consisted of Tyler's Brigade, Hollowbaugh's Brigade, and Sykes's Brigade, all commanded by Gen. A. A. Humphreys.

As the brigade progressed this division moved toward the Lacy Farm from their camp near Falmouth. On Dec. 11 they moved one mile toward the Lacy Farm. On the 12th of December we moved one mile farther toward the Lacy Farm, and on the 13th we moved on the Lacy Farm and awaited the finishing of the pontoon bridge.

Demolition of Houses.

At 2 o'clock the order was given to train all the batteries of the Union forces for ten minutes upon the houses along the river occupied by the riflemen. When this was done there ensued the greatest noise ever heard in America. At the end of the 10 minutes, the 140 heavy guns had destroyed most all of the buildings.

The batteries of the Confederates seemed to be concentrated on the Lacy Farm, and the beautiful Mansion house was soon a pile of broken brick. The writer of this article, standing there within a few rods of the Lacy house, and being well acquainted with the sad ending of slavery on the farm, and the

RELICS RECALL OLD AIR CORPS OF UNION ARMY

By OSCAR LEIDING

(Associated Press Aviation Editor)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Relics of America's first air corps, which saw action in the Civil war, are to rest within sight of the spot where Abraham Lincoln became "air-wise."

Seventy years ago Lincoln stood on the Smithsonian grounds and received from Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, a 29-year-old balloonist, the first telegraph message exchanged between aircraft and earth.

The tall president was so impressed with the military value of the silken bag that he intervened for Lowe during the Civil war when the aeronaut, offering to form a balloon corp, had been rebuffed by Gen. Winfield Scott.

Lincoln armed Lowe with a note but the aeronaut failed four times to see Scott. The president thereupon accompanied Lowe in a call on the general, and arrangements were made immediately for the use of balloons.

Museum Gift

Today Lincoln's note rests in Smithsonian Institution, the gift of Lowe's relatives. With it are the field glasses used by the balloonist as first commander of America's aeronautic corps, an altimeter used on all his ascensions, and a valve from his balloon, the "Great Western," which he had previously built to be wafted across the Atlantic.

Also there are a valve from the "Enterprise," named the "Intrepid" when it "joined" the army, in which he sailed from Cincinnati to South Carolina to show the existence of a prevailing west-to-west wind; faded photographs and sketches, and a roll of fabric pieced from silk dresses for the Confederacy's only balloon.

In all, Lowe had five balloons under his command—"Intrepid," "Constitution," "Washington," "Union," and "Eagle"—which were run up behind the federal lines to observe enemy movements and direct artillery fire.

While the war brought out Prof. Lowe's theories of the military values of captive lighter-than-air craft, it stopped his projected flight across the Atlantic, for which he had built the "Great Western," an airship of 725,000 cubic feet capacity.

RICHMOND IND ITT
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931.

BURKET & BURKET
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
FINDLAY, OHIO

HARLAN F. BURKET
JOHN F. BURKET
JACOB F. BURKET

March 26, 1932.

Mr. Louis A. Warren,
Editor of the Lincoln Lore,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Warren:

I attended the meeting held at Fort Wayne on Lincoln's Birthday a year ago, and you probably remember meeting me.

At that time I told you that J. Warren Keiffer of Springfield Ohio was probably the only man living who had a law suit with Abraham Lincoln.

General Keiffer was former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was a Major General in the Civil War. He is still living and has celebrated his 92th birthday.

This morning I discovered a memoranda of the conversation which I had with General Keiffer on April 14, 1925. This is the memoranda I made of the conversation.

"General Keiffer said that he was in an Equity case with Lincoln in 1857 at Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln had a bundle of papers and was discussing the question as to when a Tax Title would become a sound or valid title.

General Keiffer asked, "Who is that old fellow?" The reply was, "Don't you know him?" "Why that is Abe Lincoln", and then introduced me to Lincoln.

I represented the interest of some heirs who resided at Springfield, Ohio, and Lincoln represented other parties who resided at Springfield, Illinois. There were five or six lawyers in the case.

General Keiffer said that the next time he met Lincoln was during the war when Lincoln was President, and General Keiffer was recommended for dismissal from the Army because he had told a New York Regiment (commanded by a son of William H. Seward) to throw away their old muskets and arm themselves with good rifles of dead and wounded soldiers, (they had run out of ammunition for the old muskets) which was done. Stanton Secretary of War, okayed the order of dismissal, but General Keiffer went to see the President, and President Lincoln asked him why he gave the order. General Keiffer explained so as

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not to break his line and lose the battle (the battle of Cedarville I think). Lincoln promoted him to be a Major General and said he would have dismissed him if he had not given the order.

'General Keiffer met Lincoln at Petersburg, Virginia on April 8th which was the last time he saw him.

'General Keiffer said that Grant was sick when General Lee's note came offering to surrender and they had to ride around Longstreet's army. Grant asked for his horse "Cincinnati" and on the way said he was well. General Keiffer said he could understand now how the excitement cured him."

The above memoranda is exactly as I put it down immediately after the conversation with General Keiffer, and I feel it is worth preserving.

Yours truly,

Harlan F. Burkett.

LINCOLN LORE

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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May 18, 1936

LINCOLN'S GENERALS

The sacrifices of the men who helped to preserve the Union are recalled with the re-occurrence of each Memorial Day. Unless one has given special attention to the history of the Civil War, it is difficult to properly rank the officers who served in the Union Army. This bulletin contains the names of twenty-five generals most often associated with the struggle, and brief statements about their activities up to the close of civil strife.

Robert Anderson

Born, Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805.
Graduated, West Point, 1825.
Served in Black Hawk War.
Served in Mexican War.
Commander Charleston Harbor, 1861.
Evacuated Fort Sumter, Apr. 13, 1861.
Commander, Dept. of Kentucky, 1861.
Com., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1861.
Retired from service, Oct. 27, 1863.
Brevet Major General, Feb. 3, 1865.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks

Born, Walliam, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816.
Major General, Volunteers, 1861.
Com., 5th Corps, Potomac Army, 1861.
Commander, Dept. of the Gulf, 1863.
Resigned, 1864.

Don Carlos Buell

Born, Lowell, Ohio, March 23, 1818.
Graduated, West Point, 1841.
Com., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1861.
Major General, March 21, 1862.
Resigned, June 1, 1864.

Ambrose Everett Burnside

Born, Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824.
Graduated, West Point, 1847.
Served in Mexican War.
Com., Dept. of North Carolina, 1862.
Major General, March 18, 1862.
Com., Potomac Army, Nov. 10, 1862.
Commander, Dept. of Ohio, 1863.
Com., 9th Corps, Potomac Army, 1864.
Resigned, April 15, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin Butler

Born, Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818.
Graduated, Waterville College.
Major General, May 16, 1861.
Commander, Fort Monroe & Dept. of Eastern Va., 1861.
Commander, Dept. of the Gulf, 1862.
Commander, Army of the James, 1863.
Removed, 1864.

William Buel Franklin

Born, York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823.
Graduated, West Point, 1843.
Com., 6th Corps, Potomac Army, 1864.
Major General, March 13, 1865.

John Charles Fremont

Born, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813.
Graduated, Charleston College, 1833.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, U. S. Army, 1861.
Commander, Western Division, 1861.
Commander, Mountain Division, 1862.

Ulysses S. (Simpson) Grant

Born, Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.

Graduated, West Point, 1843.

Served in Mexican War.
Com., Southeastern Missouri, 1861.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, Feb. 16, 1862.
Com., Div. of the Mississippi, 1863.
Lieut. General, March 2, 1864.
Com., all U. S. Armies, Mar. 12, 1864.
Received surrender of the Southern Forces under Lee, April 9, 1865.

Henry Wagner Halleck

Born, Westerville, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815.
Graduated, West Point, 1839.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, Aug. 19, 1861.
Gen. in Chief, all U. S. Armies, July 23, 1862.

Winfield Scott Hancock

Born, Montgomery Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1824.
Graduated, West Point, 1844.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, Volunteers, 1862.
Com., 2nd Corps, Potomac Army, 1863.
Com., Army of the Shenandoah, 1865.

Samuel Peter Heintzelman

Born in Manheim, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805.
Graduated, West Point, 1826.
Served in Mexican War.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, May 5, 1862.
Com., 3rd & 4th Corps, Potomac Army, 1862.
Commander, Northern Dept., 1863.

Joseph Hooker

Born, Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814.
Graduated, West Point, 1837.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, May 5, 1862.
Com., Potomac Army, 1862.

David Hunter

Born, Washington, D.C., July 21, 1802.
Graduated, West Point, 1822.
Served in Mexican War.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, Aug. 13, 1861.
Com., Western Dept., Nov. 2, 1861.
Com., Dept. of Kansas, Nov. 20, 1861.
Com., Dept. of the West, May, 1864.
Brev. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, March 13, 1865.

Erasmus Darwin Keyes

Born, Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810.
Graduated, West Point, 1832.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, May 5, 1862.
Com., 4th Corps, Potomac Army, 1862.
Resigned, May 6, 1864.

Irvin McDowell

Born, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818.
Graduated, West Point, 1838.
Served in Mexican War.
Com., Potomac Army, 1861.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, March 14, 1862.
Com., Pacific Army, 1864.

George Brinton McClellan

Born, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826.
Graduated, West Point, 1846.
Served in Mexican War.
Commander, Dept. of Ohio, 1861.
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, May 14, 1862.
Commander, Dept. of Wash., D. C., & Eastern Va., 1862.
Com., all U. S. Armies, Nov. 1, 1862.
Resigned, Sept. 8, 1864.

George Gordon Meade

Born, Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815.
Graduated, West Point, 1835.
Served in Mexican War.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862.
Com., Potomac Army, 1863.
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Aug. 18, 1864.

John Pope

Born, Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822.
Graduated, U. S. Military Academy, 1842.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, Volunteers, 1862.
Com., Army of the Mississippi, 1862.
Commander, Army of Virginia, 1862.
Com., Dept. of the Northwest, 1862.
Commander, Dept. of Missouri, 1865.

Winfield Scott

Born, Dinwiddie Co., Pa., June 13, 1786.
Educated, William & Mary College.
Served in War of 1812.
Served in Black Hawk War.
Served in Mexican War.
Brev. Lieut. Gen. of U. S. Army when Civil War began and in command of all U. S. Armies.
Retired from active service, 1862.
Lieut. General, U. S. Army, 1863.

John Sedgwick

Born, Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813.
Graduated, West Point, 1837.
Served in Mexican War.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, Dec. 23, 1862.
Com., 6th Corps, Potomac Army, 1863.
Killed in service, Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

Philip Henry Sheridan

Born, Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831.
Graduated, West Point, 1853.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, Dec. 31, 1862.
Com., Army of the Shenandoah, 1864.
Com., Cavalry, Potomac Army, 1864.
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Nov. 8, 1864.

William Tecumseh Sherman

Born, Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820.
Graduated, West Point, 1840.
Served in Mexican War.
Com., Army of the Tenn., Feb., 1862.
Maj. Gen., Volunteers, May 1, 1862.
Com., Division of the Miss., 1863.

Franz Sigel

Born, Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 18, 1824.
Graduated, Military School, Karlsruhe, 1843.
Came to America, 1852, settling in St. Louis.
Com., Army of West Virginia, 1864.

George Henry Thomas

Born, Southampton Co., Va., July 31, 1816.
Graduated, West Point, 1840.
Served in Mexican War.
Major General, April 25, 1862.
Com., Army of the Cumberland, 1863.

Gouverneur Kemble Warren

Born, Cold Springs, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1830.
Graduated, West Point, 1850.
Major General, May 3, 1863.
Com., 5th Corps, Potomac Army, 1863.

LINCOLN LORE

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August 1, 1938

THE GENERALS COMPLAIN

It is reported that Lincoln said on one occasion, "I shall not try to read, much less answer all criticisms of me and my associates, else this office might as well be closed for any other business." Nevertheless he was obliged to read and answer most of the complaints which came to him from the officers in the field.

The question of rank was always troublesome and on one occasion Lincoln wrote to a general, "I do not appreciate this matter of rank on paper as you officers do." Again and again jealousies arose between those who were, and those who were not, educated at West Point. Lincoln told one general, "You have constantly urged the idea that you were persecuted because you did not come from West Point . . . this, my dear general, is, I fear, the rock on which you have split."

Political prejudice was continually finding expression in the attitude of the officers and it caused Lincoln the most trouble, with one of his generals finally running against him for president in the campaign of 1864. To another officer he had occasion to say, "I have heard in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this but in spite of it that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I ask of you is military success and I will risk the dictatorship."

Excerpts from a few letters which Lincoln wrote to his generals are exhibited to show the difficulties which continually confronted him.

Washington, July 17, 1864

Major-General Hunter, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia:

Yours of this morning received. You misconceive. The order you complain of was only nominally mine, and was framed by those who really made it with no thought of making you a scapegoat. It seemed to be General Grant's wish that the forces under General Wright and those under you should join and drive at the enemy under General Wright. Wright had the larger part of the force, but you had the rank. It was thought that you would prefer Crook's commanding your part to your serving in person under Wright. That is all of it. General Grant wishes you to remain in command of the department, and I do not wish to order otherwise.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 14, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Sir: Your note of to-day inclosing General Halleck's letter of yesterday relative to offensive remarks supposed to have been made by the Postmaster-General concerning the military officers on duty about Washington is received. The general's letter in substance demands of me that if I approve the remarks I shall strike the names of those officers from the rolls; and that if I do not approve them the Postmaster-General shall be dismissed from the Cabinet.

Whether the remarks were really made I do not know, nor do I suppose such knowledge is necessary to a correct response. If they were made, I do not approve them; and yet, under the circumstances, I would not dismiss a member of the Cabinet therefor. I do not consider what may have been hastily said in a moment of vexation at so severe a loss is sufficient ground for so grave a step. Besides this, truth is generally the best vindication against slander. I propose continuing to be myself the judge as to when a member of the Cabinet shall be dismissed.

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 18, 1863

Major-General Blunt:

Yours of July 31st received. Governor Carney did leave some papers with me concerning you; but they made no great impression upon me, and I believe they are not altogether such as you seem to think. As I am not proposing to act upon them, I do not now take the time to reexamine them.

I regret to find you denouncing so many persons as liars, scoundrels, fools, thieves, and persecutors of yourself. Your military position looks critical, but did anybody force you into it? Have you been ordered to confront and fight 10,000 men with 3000 men? The government cannot make men; and it is very easy, when a man has been given the highest commission, for him to turn on those who gave it and vilify them for not giving him a command according to his rank.

My appointment of you first as a brigadier, and then as a major-general, was evidence of my appreciation of your services; and I have since marked but one thing in connection with you with which to be dissatisfied . . . I take the facts of this case as you state them yourself, and not from any report of Governor Carney, or other person.

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, October 14, 1864.

Major-General Butler, Butler's Headquarters, Virginia:

It is said that Captain Joseph R. Findley, of Company F, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been summarily dismissed the service for supposed skulking. Such representations are made to me of his good character, long service, and good behavior in many battles, as to induce the wish that you would reexamine the case. At all events, send me a statement of it as you have it.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, December 24, 1863

Major-General Banks:

Yours of the sixth instant has been received and fully considered. I deeply regret to have said or done anything which could give you pain or uneasiness. I have all the while intended you to be master, as well in regard to reorganizing a State government for Louisiana, as in regard to the military matters of the department; and hence my letters on reconstruction have nearly, if not quite, all been addressed to you. My error has been that it did not occur to me that Governor Shepley or any one else would set up a claim to act independently of you; and hence I said nothing expressly upon the point.

Language has not been guarded at a point where no danger was thought of. I now tell you that in every dispute with whomsoever, you are master . . .

Yours as ever,

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 10, 1863.

My dear General Rosecrans:

Yours of the 1st was received two days ago. I think you must have inferred more than General Halleck has intended, as to any dissatisfaction of mine with you. I am sure you, as a reasonable man, would not have been wounded could you have heard all my words and seen all my thoughts in regard to you. I have not abated in my kind feeling for and confidence in you . . .

And now be assured once more that I think of you in all kindness and confidence, and that I am not watching you with an evil eye.

Yours very truly,

A. Lincoln.



West Point Record of Certain Officers who Achieved
Distinction in the War of the Rebellion
and in the World War

NAME	Class	Number Graduating	Order of Merit	Standing in Conduct	Number in Academy	Standing at Graduation					Notes	
						Engineering	Ethics	Artillery	Infantry	Miners & Geology		Cavalry
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON	1826	42	8	29	207							a. Lee & Beauregard: Note the high standing in scholarship and discipline of Lee and Beauregard, who at one time competed for preeminence in popular confederate esteem. Charles Nelson was No. 1, in the class of Robert E. Lee, 1829, but failed to make his mark in History.
JEFFERSON DAVIS	1828	33	23	163	178							
a. ROBERT E. LEE	1829	46	2	5	200							b. McClellan: Note that McClellan (as well as Lee & Beauregard in theirs) stood No. 2, in his class.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON	1829	46	13	45	200							
JUBAL EARLY	1837	50	18	195	211							c. U. S. Grant: A popular faculty (that is U. S. Grant graduated low in his class. His record approximately in the middle and relatively higher than the following: Jefferson Davis, George Pickett John B. Hood John B. Hood James Longstreet Philip H. Sheridan Winfield S. Hancock Hunter Liggett Robert L. Bullard
BRAXTON BRAGG	1837	50	5	39	211							
JOSEPH HOOKER	1837	50	29	65	189							d. W. T. Sherman: Note the high Academic standing of W. T. Sherman, contrasted with his low standing in Conduct.
P. T. BEAUREGARD	1838	45	2	2	210							
RICHARD S. EWELL	1840	42	13	128	213	12	18	11	20	10		e. Longstreet and Pickett: Note that the two confederate officers, Longstreet and Pickett, who had outstanding parts in the Gettysburg defeat, graduated at or very near the bottom of their respective classes.
GEORGE H. THOMAS	1840	42	12	74	213	11	10	7	11	9		
d. W. T. SHERMAN	1840	42	6	216	233	6	7	7	12	9		f. Stonewall Jackson: 4th Class Year stood 51 out of 83 3rd Class Year stood 36 out of 75 2nd Class Year stood 26 out of 62 1st Class Year stood 17 out of 59.
JAMES LONGSTREET	1842	56	54	160	217	48	55	40	51	49		
WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS	1842	56	5	37	217	3	4	14	4	5		g. HUNTER LIGGETT Note the manner in which Jackson advanced in class standing each of his four years at the academy. His character stands
JOHN POPE	1842	56	17	161	217	15	14	22	14	14		
e. U. S. GRANT	1843	39	21	156	223	16	28	25	28	17		
SIMON B. BUCKNER	1844	25	11	9	211	8	13	11	10	12		
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK	1844	25	18	92	211	20	11	11	9			
FTZ JOHN PORTER	1845	41	8	62	214	10	19	2	12	9		
THOMAS J. JACKSON	1846	59	17	24	157	12	5	11	21	11		
GEORGE PICKETT	1846	59	19	210	213	58	58	59	52	55		
g. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN	1846	59	2	62	153	2	2	2	3			
JOHN B. HOOD	1853	55	44	204	225	45	52	46	42	45		
h. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN	1853	52	34	178	192	40	33	28	40	28		
J. E. B. STUART	1854	46	13	103	192	29	9	13	14	13	10	
i. GEORGE A. CUSTER	1761	35	35	LOWEST IN HIS CLASS	134	34	28	31	33		44	
						Engineering	Law	History	Spanish	Ordnance & Gunnery	Discipline	
k. HUNTER LIGGETT	1879	66	41	See column headed		37	33			29	21	
ROBERT L. BULLARD	1885	39	27	discipline		31	23	27	13	27	10	
h. JOHN J. PERSHING	1886	77	30	discipline		27	33	36	58	39	13	

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER'S OPINION OF THE VALUE OF WEST POINT

"In the World War, West Point again demonstrated its supreme value to the country in the hour of need. Our great overseas army was made and led by West Point men, the incredible swiftness with which it was trained for its great task is a tribute to the fineness of the raw material and also to the leadership generated by West Point. In all walks of life, character is the indispensable basis of all enduring success. West Point does many things for its men, but the highest quality it gives them is character and in the emergency of the World War, our success rested upon the character of our leaders. It, therefore, finally rested upon West Point."—Newton D. Baker, (Extract from a letter written by him March 27, 1928, to Major General William R. Smith, Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy.)

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE'S OPINION

"West Point—A school that has produced a man to meet every national emergency that has ever confronted the country." (Extract, Gen. Bullard's speech to the First Class, 1925.)

GENERAL PERSHING'S OPINION

"What the Academy stands for, has always been my guide throughout my military career, and to have approached the high ideals of duty, honor, and service to the country that are the real spirit of West Point, has to me a meaning that nothing else has. The longer I live, the further I have gone on in the Service, the more I reverence the things that inspire the heart and soul of young men at West Point.

"I can only add that West Point has again, in this war, demonstrated its usefulness and justified itself a hundred times over, in furnishing to this great American Army in Europe the splendid men who have served here in the old West Point spirit."—John J. Pershing, (Extract, letter to Superintendent January 11, 1919).

Compiled by: A. GIBSON,
Colonel, C. W. S.,
December 10, 1938

a. Lee & Beauregard:

Note the high standing in scholarship and discipline of Lee and Beauregard, who at one time competed for preeminence in popular confederate esteem. Charles Mason was No. 1, in the class of Robert E. Lee, 1829, but failed to make his mark in History.

b. McClellan:

Note that McClellan (as well as Lee & Beauregard in theirs) stood No. 2, in his class.

c. U. S. Grant:

A popular fallacy is that U. S. Grant graduated low in his class. He stood approximately in the middle and relatively higher than the following:

Jefferson Davis	George Pickett
Joseph Hooker	John B. Hood
James Longstreet	Philip H. Sheridan
Winfield S. Hancock	Hunter Liggett
George A. Custer	Robert L. Bullard

d. W. T. Sherman:

Note the high Academic standing of W. T. Sherman, contrasted with his low standing in Conduct.

e. Longstreet and Pickett:

Note that the two confederate officers, Longstreet and Pickett, who had outstanding parts in the Gettysburg defeat, graduated at or very near the bottom of their respective classes.

f. Stonewall Jackson:

4th Class Year stood 51 out of 83
3rd Class Year stood 30 out of 78
2nd Class Year stood 20 out of 62
1st Class Year stood 17 out of 59.

Note the dogged manner in which Jackson advanced in class standing each of his four

g. Sheridan:

Note the low standing of Sheridan in studies and conduct.

h. J. E. B. Stvar

Note the standing of J. E. B. Stuart in Cavalry Tactics.

i. Cluster

Note that Custer graduated at the foot of his class, was low in Conduct; and in Cavalry Tactics was at the bottom.

k. A. E. F. Army Commanders:

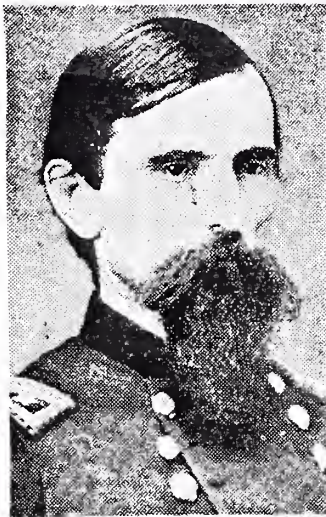
Note that none of the A.E.F. Army Commanders graduated high. Also Hunter Liggett who was later noted as a military scholar graduated quite low in his class.

Old Family Album--A Few Union Commanders



MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK

Forever enshrined in the memory of the Union soldiers and the nation-at-large, for their magnificent patriotic contribution in the War between the States, the corps and departmental commanders deserve to be gratefully recalled at encampments of the G. A. R. Reading left to right: No. 1, Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, commander of the Sec-



MAJ. GEN. LEW WALLACE

ond Army Corps, whom McClellan called "Hancock the Superb." Distinguished for bravery and fine leadership at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and a conspicuous figure in army councils. No. 2, Major-General Lew Wallace, commander of the Eighth Army Corps. A volunteer colonel at the start of the war, he headed a division at Fort Doncl-



MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE

son and Shiloh, and rose to major-general by virtue of his great service, later serving under Grant in Virginia. No. 3, Major-General Ambrose Everett Burnside, commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Fredericksburg campaign. For gallant service at Bull Run, he was made a brigadier-general and then major-general, of volunteers, and given



MAJ. GEN. G. H. THOMAS

command of the Ninth Army Corps. An able officer, he is best recalled for his service under Grant in the closing operations. No. 4, Major-General George Henry Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tennessee and Georgia campaign, including Stone's River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Distinguished himself in Atlanta



MAJ. GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN

campaign and the crushing defeat of Bragg at Nashville. Called "the Rock of Chickamauga," when he held the left wing of the army against great odds. No. 5, Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan, commander of the Army of Shenandoah in 1864, led a division at Chickamauga and Chattanooga and commanded the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac in



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE MEADE

Wilderness campaign. Best known as a dashing cavalry leader—as witness his memorable ride at Winchester. No. 6, Major-General George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac in Gettysburg campaign, also in Wilderness campaign and siege of Petersburg. Chief in command at Gettysburg, where the Confederate advance was checked—not very decisively but with great moral effect.

(Photographs from the Herbert Wells Fay Collection)

Records Show U.S. Plea for Garibaldi

Lincoln's Cognizance of Bid to Italian Hero Indicated.

Washington, Dec. 2 (U.P.)—State Department records in the National Archives Building revealed today a letter written by William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, asking Giuseppe Garibaldi, famed Italian General, to assume command of

a Union Army unit during the War Between the States.

Seward, acting through a go-between, used the phrase "this Government" in seeking Garibaldi's services and promised him the rank of Major General.

The question of whether Lincoln solicited Garibaldi for a Union Army command precipitated a controversy among American historians after the Rome radio said Sunday night that Lincoln made such a request. The famed biographer of Lincoln, Carl Sandburg, said the Italian

claim was "one more of those goofy ideas that come out of Italy."

State Department records disclosed that Seward asked the aid of Henry S. Sanford, American Minister to Belgium, in the negotiations. But the attempt to lure Garibaldi from Italy failed when his demand that he be made commander-in-chief of the Union forces was turned down. The constitution designates the President as commander-in-chief.

Use of the phrase "this government" in Seward's first letter to Sanford indicates that perhaps

Louisville Times
Dec 2 1941

Garibaldi to Aid Union Army In '61

Lincoln knew of the negotiations but there is no direct evidence that he did.

The correspondence shows that Garibaldi first declined to come to America because "my country needs me" but said he was "very happy" to have received the request. One letter shows that King Emanuel II, of Italy subsequently agreed to let Garibaldi relinquish his duties so he might serve the Union forces.

In a letter to Sanford July 27, 1861, Seward wrote:

"I expect you to put yourself at once in relations with the celebrated warrior (Garibaldi) for liberty. Tell him this government believes that his services in the present struggle for the unity and liberty of the American people would be extremely useful, and more they are warmly desired and requested."

Seward also directed Sanford to tell Garibaldi that "this government hopes he will accept this invitation, if possible, as it is certain that the failure of the American union, if such a thing is possible, would be a disaster for the cause of human liberty,

equally in Europe as in the whole world."

"Tell him," continued the letter, "he will have the grade of major general in the Army of the United States, with relative salary and with the cordial approval of the whole American people."

"Tell him we have abundant means of men and money and that we form an entire nation resolute to remain free and united."

"General Garibaldi must recognize in me, not only an official of the government, but an old, sincere personal friend."

Historian Denies Lincoln Asked Garibaldi to Lead Union Armies

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 1 (UP)—Professor James G. Randall, one of the foremost authorities on Abraham Lincoln, today denied Italian assertions that Lincoln offered Giuseppe Garibaldi, famed Italian patriot, command of the Union army in the civil war, but revealed that the United States state department did make such an offer.

Randall, University of Illinois historian, said there is no evidence that Lincoln himself had any part in the affair.

The Rome radio was reported to have advanced the Italian claim in a series of broadcasts on Italy's contribution to the development of the United States. The report said Garibaldi accepted Lincoln's offer, with the approval of the Italian government, but only on the condition that he be given supreme command.

Rome added that Lincoln was forced to reject Garibaldi's offer because the United States Constitution provides that the President must be commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Randall said the full account of the American offer was to be found in the diary of Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to

Britain. Randall said Adams's authority was the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Third Series, Volume 1, Page 320.

"It appears," Randall said, "that in the summer of 1861 the United States state department sent one of its foreign diplomats, H. S. Sanford, a letter of instructions to offer Garibaldi a commission as major general in the Union army, this being the highest army rank then in the gift of the President.

"The matter was bungled by a certain James W. Quiggle, United States consul at Antwerp, who gave Garibaldi the impression that he was being invited to take supreme command in America.

"Adams records that Garibaldi was dissatisfied and replied that he could not think of going to America without having the power of a dictator with authority to emancipate the slaves. On this note 'the medley of blunders' ended, wrote Adams, and the matter was dropped."

Carl Sandburg, famed biographer of Lincoln, said at his home at New Troy, Mich., that the Italian claim concerning an offer by Lincoln to Garibaldi was "one more of those goofy affairs that come out of Italy."

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
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LINCOLN'S GENERALS — BIBLIOGRAPHY

A bibliography of all the books and pamphlets written about or by Union generals, serving in the Civil War, would neither be possible in a single issue of this bulletin, nor come under the plan in mind for this series of Lincoln reference books. In attempting to name some of the outstanding volumes which should be found in a library of collateral Lincolniana, there is room here for only a few of the biographical studies of the generals who came in constant contact with Lincoln, and who in some specific way have contributed valuable information about the Commander in Chief. These titles that follow, with their respective authors, have found their way into the collateral library of the Lincoln National Life Foundation. In some instances where the military leaders have had political ambitions also, which directly or indirectly reveal some Lincoln contact, these titles are listed. Many other books and pamphlets referring to the generals mentioned have been omitted because they have no direct bearing on the Lincoln story. No books or pamphlets relating to Lincoln's generals eligible for listing in Lincoln bibliographies are mentioned here.

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K. M. Landis II:

A STRANGE BUSINESS

In the midst of atrocity stories comes the strange tale of an American lieutenant and a German sergeant who argued philosophy in a drainage ditch in no man's land during the battle for the Volturno River.



Both men got there honorably. The lieutenant dove for the ditch when a shell landed in the midst of his platoon, only to be knocked unconscious when one of his companions tripped a mine.

Just as he came to he saw the German sergeant and two privates coming up the ditch firing their pistols. At this point in most stories the Germans finish off the

wounded men.

But a doctor happened to be there giving first aid, and when the German sergeant saw his Red Cross emblem he ordered his men to stop shooting. Then, in perfect English, he introduced himself to the American lieutenant as a doctor of philosophy from Hamburg University.

A Lawyer from Texas.

Not to be outdone, the lieutenant said he was a lawyer from Texas, and they both sat down to talk things over. The German was in a mellow mood.

"There is no reality except thought. Perhaps you don't agree?"

For answer, the American mentioned the reality of the bullets whining overhead.

Nevertheless, the German sergeant became so involved in his argument that by the time he got up to leave Americans were all over the field. Cut down by machine-gun fire a few feet from the ditch, he was retrieved and made prisoner by the American lieutenant.

In the last war there were many stories of fraternization, but none on so elevated a plane.

Generals Think Differently.

Generals have the theory that it is bad for morale to allow soldiers in their odd moments to relax in their hatred of the foe. And they may be right, although the Civil War was the best natured and the bloodiest in our history.

Tobacco, coffee, newspapers, jackknives and common gossip were daily exchanged by Confederate and Union pickets, who saluted each other as "bluebelly" and "butternut."

The night before Lincoln visited Joe Hooker's army at Fredericksburg a Confederate picket called across the river asking if "Abe and his wife" had come yet. And a strange thing happened the next day when the President took his boy Tad down to the river bank to look at the enemy.

Seeing them, two enemy pickets began yelling that the Yanks had been licked at Fort Sumter. Then a Confederate officer, attracted by the commotion, surveyed them with a fieldglass. What he made out no one knows for sure, but he took off his hat and made a sweeping bow.

War is a strange business. A few weeks later these armies tangled at Chancellorsville.

And Lincoln was a strange commander in chief. In the last year of the war he spoke hopefully of "a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers," as if it might be something to build on after the war.

To our desk last week came a pamphlet of 11 pages entitled Lincoln and "Old Buster," for which we are deeply grateful and we extend our thanks to J. Winston Coleman, of Lexington, the author, for sending it.

Lincoln and "Old Buster" first appeared in the Lincoln Herald, a publication of Lincoln University Harrogate, Tenn., February, 1944. It is the story of Judge George Robertson, Lexington, and his relationship to Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Coleman describes Judge Robertson as one of the "prominent political leaders and colorful characters with whom Abraham Lincoln became acquainted during

his visits to Lexington, Kentucky." He was a noted jurist, statesman and highly respected citizen. In physical appearance, according to Mr. Coleman, Judge Robertson was a "big boned, fleshy man affectionately known in his latter years as 'Old-Buster.'"

Judge Robertson was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, near the confluence of the Kentucky and Dick's rivers on November 18, 1790. When he was 12 years old his father died, leaving him the head of the household and main support for his mother and three sisters.

I found Mr. Coleman's sketch on Judge Robertson and his association with Abraham Lincoln intensely interesting, not alone because I am an ardent student of Lincoln lore but also because in the writing of my book, "John Pope, Kentuckian," I wrote several paragraphs about the election of Robertson to the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Mr. Coleman states that Robertson was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in 1829. I find, by referring to my book on John Pope, that the nominations of George Robertson and Joseph R. Underwood to be judges of the Court of Appeals were submitted to the State Senate at the regular session of the General Assembly in the winter of 1828. The nominations were greeted by an immediate storm of protest, they being opposed by Ben Hardin, of Bardstown, and others, leaders of the so-called Old Court Party.

John Pope, then a senator from Washington county, was the principal advocate in the senate for the confirmation of the nominations of Robertson and Underwood. His speech in reply to Hardin, familiarly known in Kentucky history as "Butcherknife Ben," was a master piece of legislative argument and

oratory.

From about 1819 to 1828 Kentucky had been in the throes of a bitter legislative and judicial struggle which threatened at times to break into open civil war. For a time there was witnessed the spectacle of two separate supreme courts sitting at Frankfort, each claiming to be the rightful supreme tribunal for the State of Kentucky. Old party lines were erased and the State was divided into two political camps, the one known as the Old Court Party and the other as the New Court Party.

In the earlier years of the controversy, Pope was allied with the Old Court Party, as were Hardin and his cousin, the inimicable Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington. Later on, however, in an effort to effect peace within the Commonwealth Pope switched to a middle-of-the-road position and eventually joined with the members of the New Court Party. Hardin and Wickliffe remained "die-hard" Old Court factionalists and continued to resist the appointment to public office of any and all men who had been allied with the New Court Party.

Robertson and Underwood had been New Court men and for this Hardin opposed their confirmation by the Senate in 1828. In a long speech, directed at both Robertson and Underwood, but more particularly at the former, Hardin asked the Senate to reject the nominations. He declared that the Senate should keep on rejecting gubernatorial nominations until there be sent to the Senate the names of two men who would be agreeable to all parties concerned. He said he could not cast his vote for Robertson and Underwood and that he did not see how any member of the Senate who had aligned with the Old Court party could do so.

Pope, in his reply to Hardin, took a more charitable view of the matter. He said he could not see eye to eye with some of his past political allies who wanted Robertson and Underwood rejected because they had been New Court men. He argued that the only question for the Senate to consider was: "Do the individuals nominated possess the requisite qualifications, and an exceptional character? If they do party politics should not be made a conclusive objection to them."

Robertson and Underwood were finally elevated to the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Coleman says in his pamphlet that Robertson "occupied that eminently responsible position for nearly fifteen years."

Woodford Sun
Lexington Ky
7/13/44

Lincoln once took command of troops

Abe Lincoln, first President to visit American troops in the field, decided once he would take over active command of the Army and even went so far as to issue "General Order No. 1," ordering a forward movement of Northern troops.

Gen. McClellan, the Union commanding general then, was busy with his own battle plans, however, and completely disregarded the order. Lincoln never tried again.

Paul M. Angle, librarian of the Illinois State historical society in Springfield and an authority on Lincoln, thinks McClellan was right.

Discussing this bit of Lincolniana in connection with the celebration of the Great Emancipator's birthday tomorrow, Angle said the historical society's library contains a letter written in 1862 by Dr. Anson G. Henry of Springfield, a friend of Lincoln, which reads:

"If Mr. Lincoln had assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac and had compelled his subordinates to carry out the plan he nurtured, the Rebellion would have been crushed months ago."

Angle doesn't agree. "Lincoln had no real military experience to fit him for field command," he said. "He served 30 days as a captain in the Blackhawk war and two later 30-day enlistments as a private. Almost without exception, the Civil War leaders of both sides were professional soldiers."

Angle noted that Gen. McClellan's plans, for which he ignored Lincoln's ideas, later proved sound—although not until they were rammed through by Gen. U. S. Grant in 1864.

LINCOLN'S STRATEGY

An idea of Lincoln's strategy comes from another item in the society's collection—a diary kept by Orville Hickman Browning of Quincy, Ill., legislator, politician and close friend of Lincoln.

On Jan. 12, 1862, he recorded, he had "a long talk with the President about the war."

"He told me he was thinking of taking the field himself," Browning wrote, "and suggested several plans of operation. One was to threaten all their positions at the same time with superior force, and as they weakened one to strengthen another, seize and hold the one weakened."

Strategist or not, Lincoln had plenty of other attributes which Americans disregarded then but which the nation commemorates each Feb. 12.

Two special services are scheduled here, in addition to the many other lesser programs which will take place in schools and other public places.

SERVICE IN LIBRARY

The 46th annual Lincoln's birthday service will be held at 2 PM tomorrow in Memorial hall at the Chicago Public library, 85 E. Randolph, under the auspices of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Assn. of Illinois.

the Philippines, is to be principal speaker at the special Lincoln anniversary program of the Sunday Evening club in Orchestra hall at 8 PM today.

Noble W. Lee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will deliver the address on Lincoln, and Capt. Thomas Ambrose, a Civil War Veteran, will read the Gettysburg address. Other Civil War veterans are to be present and the Board of Trade Legion post band is to play a concert from 1:30 to 2 PM.

Francis B. Sayre, diplomatic adviser of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration and former high commissioner to

Chicago Times
2/11/45

Generals
Military

NY
Times Lincoln's Generals 6/3/51

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The essential American tradition of Lincoln has been forgotten by those trying to establish the principle that military authority is independent of and possibly superior to civil authority.

Early in March, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee communicated to General Grant his desire for terms. General Grant, contrary to popular understanding today, did not on his own initiative reply to Lee at all. He took the communication to Lincoln for directives. THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 24, 1865, printed a War Department bulletin which tells us what happened:

"On the night of 3rd of March, while President Lincoln and the Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference, to make an arrangement for terms of peace. General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. * * *

The message written by Lincoln and signed by Stanton read: "The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or on solely minor of purely military matters.

"He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political questions; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions.

"Meanwhile you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

Shortly thereafter, without knowing of Lincoln's message to Grant, Gen. William T. Sherman had a communication from Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston proposing a similar conference. General Sherman, who was riding high, having just completed his famous march through Georgia to the sea, made a great mistake by entering directly into an armistice agreement with Johnston and in actually working out a proposed agreement on terms.

For this he was publicly and severely rebuked by Secretary of War Stanton. Although Sherman was the lion of the hour, sharing honors with only General Grant, Secretary of War Stanton ordered General Grant to supersede General Sherman without further ado. This proposed "firing" of General Sherman did not go into effect because General Sherman apologized, saying "I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matters."

WALTER WILSON.

East Chatham, N. Y., May 28, 1951.

New York Times
June 3, 1951

OPINION OF THE PAPERS

Guessing Game

A high fever seems to be raging among the political prognosticators in the United States. To judge from a recent report from Washington, the occupational hazards of long-range forecasting, which were underlined so heavily by the electoral upset of November, 1948, may be even more perilous if current techniques are carried forward into 1952.

Much speculation has, quite naturally, centered around the person of Gen. Eisenhower, who recently returned to Washington for consultations with President Truman on progress in European defense. On his way into the White House, the general was observed to pause for a moment to glance at a famous painting, "The Peacemakers" by George P. A. Healey.

IMMEDIATELY tongues began to buzz and four separate interpretations of the incident started the political rounds. The painting represents a Civil War meeting between four men, only two weeks before the surrender of Gen. Lee and his Confederate armies. The group consists of President Lincoln, Gens. Grant and Sherman and Adm. David Dixon Porter. The question is: Which figure attracted the interest of Gen. Eisenhower?

The answer, if one is to believe the prognosticators, is all important as a clue to the workings of the general's mind. For if it was

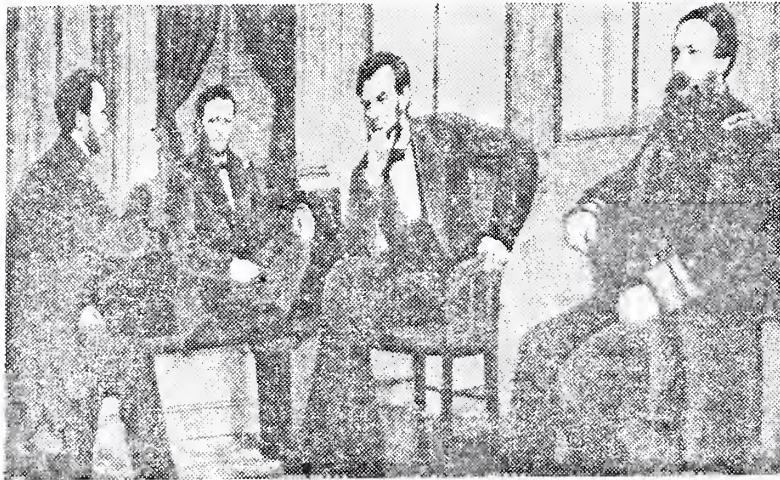
Lincoln, then clearly his thought must have been that here was the first Republican president and he, Eisenhower, may well regard himself as the people's choice for the next Republican chief executive. But on the other hand the appalling possibility exists that he may have been contemplating Gen. Grant, a military man who became a Republican president and failed conspicuously to cover himself with glory in a political role. In that case, obviously, Gen. Eisenhower would have been muttering under his breath a fervent "Not for me."

THE POSSIBILITIES are not, however, exhausted. For there was also Gen. Sherman who said "No" and refused to budge.

It does not seem to have occurred to anyone that Gen. Eisenhower, like some other humans, may simply be fond of pictures.

Perhaps one of these days someone will photograph the general washing his hands, a sign no doubt that he is through with all this political nonsense and that the prognosticators can sleep soundly in their cots.

—Winnipeg Free Press



'THE PEACEMAKERS'

Famous Civil War painting of Abraham Lincoln and three of his top commanders conferring during the closing days of war. Shown are Gen. William T. Sherman, Gen. U. S. Grant, Lincoln, and Adm. David Dixon Porter.

*Chic. Sun-Times - 11-23-51
May read the newspaper & find the right person in the group*

With Lincoln, "Malice Toward None" Was a Working Principle

Certainly one test of a large-minded man is an ability to judge associates and inferiors on their merits and without personal bias or attention to past grievances. In many places it is against the law to discriminate against people because of their race or color, but up to now no statute has been passed forbidding a politician or the head of a great industry to bar a man from useful activity because "he once did me a dirty trick."

The example of Abraham Lincoln is cited about this time every year for all sorts of qualities, but perhaps the outstanding one was his ability to put personalities and prejudice behind him when the question at hand was the appointment of a general or a Cabinet member.

(Continued on Page 12)

Editorials (Continued from 1)

Lincoln was surrounded by men who abused him behind his back and even carried on cabals against him. But, because Lincoln believed that the services of these men were needed in the national interest, he made no move of reprisal.

Illustrating this point is a letter which the Civil War President wrote to General Joe Hooker in January of 1863 upon placing that officer at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Hooker was one of the loudest and most unfair of Lincoln's critics, but this in part is what the President wrote to him:

"General: I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe that you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. . . .

"I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and Government needed a dictator. Of course, it is not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. . . .

"I much fear that the spirit that you have aided to infuse into the Army of criticising their Commander and withholding confidence from him will now turn upon you. I will assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevailed in it; and now beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

Hooker disappointed Lincoln. After allowing him ample time to prove himself, the President supplanted him. But Hooker's demotion was due to proved incapacity, not to his past intrigues against Lincoln. Few statesmen have shown selflessness like this.

as a capital asset. The resulting siphoning of increases in private capital into the public treasury is actually an appropriation of capital.

It would be difficult to duplicate this confiscatory levy in any other Western nation. Canada does not tax accretions to capital. Great Britain, hard-pressed as she has been for revenue, has never resorted to a levy on capital gains. Our own Congress, while adhering steadfastly to the taxing of such profits, has imposed on them rates lower than those applicable to other income. Nevertheless, the tax has more than once required legislation to correct unanticipated "side effects." Formerly the capital-gains tax did not spare even the homeowner who had made a modest profit from the sale of a house, although the proceeds were at once applied to the purchase of another. During a period of rising real-estate prices a man might be taxed for the privilege of exchanging his house for one no better than the one he sold. The "profit" was a legal fiction. This inequity has been partially corrected.

The proverbial certainty of taxes does not apply to the levy on capital gains. The capital-gains levy may be avoided simply by refusing to take a profit. This is exactly what has been happening. Many investors, unwilling to share with the tax collector the diluted dollars into which their paper profits might be converted, have frozen their securities in safety-deposit boxes.

This freezing operation has some highly harmful effects. By penalizing the investor who might otherwise channel his funds into new ventures, the present tax obstructs the free flow of risk capital. At the same time, by reducing the supply, the cost of equity capital is increased. A Senate investigating committee, viewing with concern the strong and persistent rise in stocks, was recently told by many credible witnesses that avoidance of the tax on profits had reduced the volume of securities offered for sale and was therefore a major contributor to the runaway stock market.

The failure of the capital-gains tax as a revenue producer was to be expected. Over a recent ten-year period, less than 1 per cent of the total Federal tax take was derived from this levy. While notable for several inequity-removing reforms, the Revenue Act of 1954 left untouched the capital-gains tax. However, there is now pending before Congress a measure which would lighten the impact of the levy on capital gains by cutting the rate in half and otherwise liberalizing the law. This measure, if it became law, could be expected to thaw frozen assets by encouraging investors to realize their profits and increase the revenues from this source for new investment in job-creating, tax-paying enterprises.

CONFEDERATE ARMY COMMANDERS

	Total Casualties Inflicted on the Enemy by His Troops in Major Battles or Campaigns	Total Casualties Suffered by His Troops in Major Battles or Campaigns	Difference	Average Per- centage Loss of Men Engaged His His Force Opponent Difference		
R. E. Lee	134,512	120,642	13,870	18.9	14.0	(4.9)
Jubal Early	8,754	3,754	4,791	11.2	12.8	1.6
J. E. Johnston	19,710	18,264	1,446	9.5	9.4	(0.1)
Braxton Bragg	35,279	34,412	867	20.7	17.8	(2.9)
Earl Van Dorn	3,379	3,070	309	7.8	10.4	2.6
P. G. T. Beauregard ¹	11,654 ²	11,704	(50)	15.1	10.7	(4.4)
John B. Hood	12,616	26,875	(14,259)	22.4	6.3	(16.1)
John C. Pemberton	6,519	31,878 ³	(25,359)	37.4	6.1	(31.3)

NOTES: 1 Beauregard shared command with J. E. Johnston at First Manassas but actually Beauregard directed operations; he took command at Shiloh after the death of Albert S. Johnston.

2 This figure does not include those Yankees killed or wounded at Patersburg (8,150 in four days) because returns for Beauregard's force is unavailable.

3 This number includes 29,500 Confederate troops that Pemberton surrendered at Vicksburg.

UNION ARMY COMMANDERS

George B. McClellan	40,647	29,431	11,216	9.5	14.4	4.9
George Thomas	11,550 ⁴	4,171	7,379	5.0	23.3	18.3
William T. Sherman	26,487	20,169	6,318	6.7	10.9	4.2
William S. Rosecrans	28,695	22,829	5,866	17.4	21.1	3.7
George Meade	23,318	18,956	4,362	11.5	15.8	4.3
U. S. Grant	85,403	83,920	1,483	13.1	30.1	17.0
Philip H. Sheridan	3,963	8,754	(4,791)	12.8	11.2	(1.6)
Ambrose Burnside	4,656	10,884	(6,228)	10.9	6.4	(4.5)
Joseph Hooker	10,746	11,116	(370)	11.4	18.7	7.3

NOTE: 4 This figure includes Confederates captured at Nashville.



Lincoln Lore

October, 1981

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1724

Presidential Clemency for Civilians Tried by Military Commission

Writers on Lincoln spend so much of their time dispelling myths that cynicism becomes an occupational hazard. It is important to remember that many of Lincoln's attributes which have taken on mythic status were genuine. "Honest Abe" really was honest. Lincoln really was a humorous man in a rather humorless era. He was also a forgiving man in a war-torn period in which hatred was the national norm.

The most memorable instances of President Lincoln's clemency involved stays of soldiers' executions. He was so famous for such acts even in his own day that in 1863 Francis DeHaes Janvier published a poem, "The Sleeping Sentinel," which celebrated the President's last-minute carriage ride, pardon in hand, to save a Vermont soldier boy from the firing squad. William Scott, allegedly sentenced to die for sleeping while on guard duty, was the near-victim in Janvier's poem. James E. Murdoch, a renowned elocutionist, declaimed the poem on numerous occasions, and some say the President himself was present at one of the declamations. "No one," *Harper's Weekly* stated, "ever heard it without being moved to tears."

Historians were later moved not to tears but to the archives

where they had trouble finding documentary proof of the case. A record of William Scott's case reached the President's office from the Judge Advocate General's office (the file is not now present in the JAG papers in the National Archives). William E. Barton, who wrote history in the iconoclastic style typical of the 1920s, chose the myth of the sleeping sentinel as one of the Lincoln anecdotes he exposed as untrue or at least unproved.

Lincoln's reputation for acts of clemency survived Barton's assault, as well it should have. In general, however, that reputation has rested less on definitive statistics than on numerous pieces of testimony from government insiders who knew of the President's kindheartedness. Jonathan T. Dorris, the foremost modern student of pardon and amnesty in Lincoln's era, did find definitive statistics on Presidential pardons in civilian courts, but statistics on military courts have proved elusive.

Military statistics do exist, however. The numerous cases involving soldiers must await further study in the future, but the cases involving civilians tried by military commissions provide a manageable number of cases for analysis here.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. St. Louis citizens flocked to the provost marshal's office to procure passes for travel. This was the most widely felt burden of martial law in Missouri.

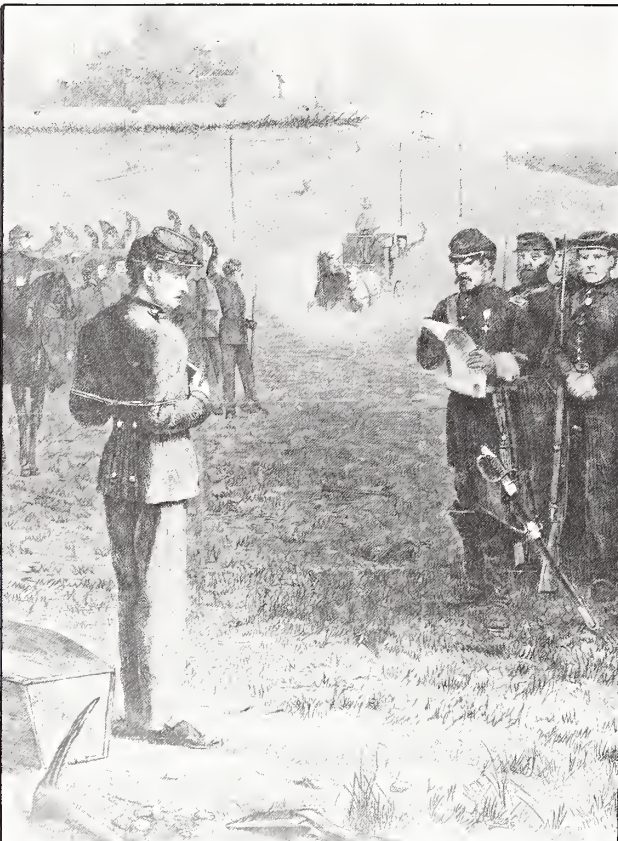
From 1863 to the end of Lincoln's administration, the Judge Advocate General's office referred 210 cases of civilians sentenced by military courts to the President. The President had the power to pardon, of course, and these cases reached his desk because of appeals from the accused, pleas from influential relatives, doubts on the part of the generals who reviewed court martial, or questions from the Judge Advocate General's office. Moreover, an act of Congress required death sentences resulting from military trials to be reviewed by the President.

Lincoln's action is noted in only 184 of the cases. The chart below shows what actions he recommended in these cases.

Lincoln's Use of the Pardoning Power in Cases of Civilians Tried by Military Commissions, 1863-1865

Advice	Approves Punishment	Mitigates Punishment	Increases Punishment
On recommendation of JAG	39	33	
Despite JAG recommendation	5	14	
On general's recommendation		14	
Despite general's recommendation	3	2	
On strong JAG recommendation	20	3	
Despite strong JAG recommendation		8	
No recommendation	23	20	

The last column stands as persuasive testimony to Lincoln's charitable instincts. It should be noted also that Lincoln's approval of punishment in four of the five cases, despite the JAG office's recommendation to increase the punishment, was in essence also Lincoln's refusal to increase the punishment on these same cases.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 2. *Harper's Weekly* was still celebrating the case of the pardoned sentinel as late as February 26, 1870.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 3. Joseph Holt.

In the fourteen cases in which Lincoln mitigated the punishment on the recommendation of a general, he was doing so despite the fact that the JAG did not endorse the general's recommendation. Those cases in which both a general and the JAG's office recommended mitigation are included in the category "On recommendation of JAG" (6 of the 33 cases). In other words, Lincoln was always looking for an excuse to pardon crimes and lessen punishments. All it took was some recommendation — from a general if not from the JAG — to make Lincoln's kindly heart respond. In only four cases did Lincoln's approval of the court's sentence constitute a tougher penalty than the JAG (one case) or the generals (three cases) thought proper.

Most often, Lincoln followed the recommendation of the JAG (95 of 184 cases). Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt was a tough man whose roots in strife-torn Kentucky helped him appreciate that rewarding loyalty and punishing disloyalty were the ways to keep the Union whole. Even so, his office found cause to pardon or to soften punishment in 19.6% of the cases referred to the President. Lincoln almost always found it easy to follow those suggestions.

The important statistics are those that document the ease with which Lincoln ignored the recommendations of the JAG's office for carrying out the punishments the military commissions had thought proper. He defied the military commissions in 12.9% of the cases that came to him (in 22.1% of the cases on which the JAG chose to give him advice). These were the actions not only of a forgiving and kindly man but also of a strong and independent President never afraid to act on his own judgment. When the choice was left entirely to the President, he mitigated punishments more than 50% of the time.

By mentioning loyalty and disloyalty earlier, this article may have given the impression that these cases involved what would be called political dissent today. One might thus imagine that in the cases under discussion here Lincoln's choice was easy and should have been easier. After all, the United States Supreme Court would eventually rule that military trials of civilians when the civilian courts were operating were illegal. Moreover, the Supreme Court would so rule in a case in which the accused, Lambdin P. Milligan, had taken no overt action but had been a member of a suspicious group and had spoken in a way that staunch supporters of the war effort usually did not.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. Martial law was meant to protect Unionist refugees like these as well as to punish the disloyal.

Actually, one could describe most of these cases as matters of political dissent only if one could call the attempt to create the Confederate States of America and the Civil War that followed matters of political dissent. The citizens whose cases Lincoln adjudicated came overwhelmingly from the border area: Missouri (41.5% of the 147 cases identifiable by state), Tennessee (25.9%), Maryland (6.8%), Arkansas (4.8%), and Virginia (4.1%). Missouri and Tennessee thus accounted for two-thirds of the 147 cases. Both states were the scene of actual military operations, and Tennessee, of course, had seceded and was a part of the Union only to the degree that military power made it so. Since Missouri never seceded, disloyalty was a problem circumscribed by certain traditional constitutional limits, but martial law existed there as well.

The generals who declared martial law did not do so just to make it easier to enforce ideological purity on the local inhabitants. The following are the crimes for which the cases in Missouri were convicted (individuals were often accused of more than one crime; 61 individuals were responsible for these crimes):

Aiding and abetting enemy	1
Arson	1
Assault with intent to kill	2
Attempted robbery	1
Disloyalty	2
Encouraging rebellion	1
Grand larceny	3
Guerrilla	11
Larceny	2
Marauder	1
Military insurgent	2
Murder	6
Robbery	8
Selling government property	1
Spy	1
Taking up arms against U.S.	1
Violating Act of 17 July 1862	3
Violating Laws and Customs of War	21
Violating Military Orders	1
Violating Oath of Allegiance	23
Violating Dept. of Missouri Orders	1
Violating Parole	2

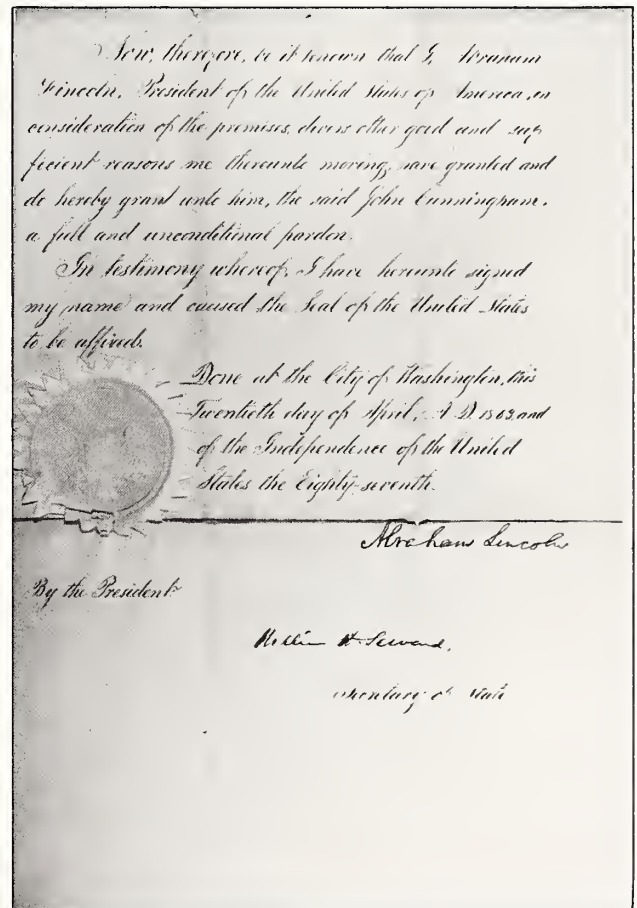
Where martial law is declared, the military supercedes the civil power. Nevertheless, in Missouri it did not do so entirely, and the civil courts clearly handled many cases even in areas

where martial law was in effect. William E. Parrish's history of Missouri in the Civil War era notes that martial law "by no means eliminated civilian courts or controls but relegated these functions to military supervision when demanded by the exigencies of war." He states further that:

Political prisoners usually had a fairly prompt hearing before a military board, which resulted in their being released on bond or banished, depending upon the severity of their case. If they had been involved in serious guerrilla activity, they could be sentenced to death or permanent imprisonment. In the latter case, they were usually transferred to the new federal prison at Alton, Illinois, which opened in February, 1862.

Although Confederate forces were driven out of Missouri after the Battle of Pea Ridge, March 7-8, 1862, the state became the scene of the most vicious guerrilla conflicts of the Civil War. William C. Quantrill, Dr. Charles R. "Doc" Jennison, and James H. "Jim" Lane gained unenviable reputations for ruthless waging of the sort of civil war that is not fought in uniform. Those guerrillas and others less famous sowed the seeds of bitter animosity which carried over into "feuding" and banditry long after the Civil War was over. Union soldiers and martial law did what they could to stop it. The names of many of those they stopped eventually wound up on President Lincoln's desk.

To judge from the cases on which Lincoln acted, one can say that military trials of civilians were exceedingly rare outside the Confederate and Border States. Among the 184 cases in which Lincoln took some action, no more than 12 involved Northerners outside the District of Columbia (which was officially under martial law), and it is not clear that all of these were tried in the Northern states of which the accused were citizens. Military trials of civilians occurred mainly in areas where the military commission was the only form of justice or where it was as likely to dispense justice as the local civil court was. Even then, its victims, if they may be called that, sometimes got another hearing before a singularly humane and forgiving President.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 5. A Presidential pardon.

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS



RESIDENT LINCOLN spent nearly three years of the war searching for a general who was better able to manage the military campaigns than himself. After the first battle of Bull Run he appointed McClellan to the chief command. McClellan was a great military engineer and tactician, but was wanting in aggressiveness. Lincoln treated this general with the utmost patience and even long-suffering, for McClellan began to look upon himself as the savior of the country, and the President and his Cabinet as "geese"—one of his names for them! McClellan never appreciated the true greatness of Abraham Lincoln, nor, of course, what a pigmy he was himself, in comparison with the chief he took upon himself to slight and snub. Lincoln treated McClellan's insults with large-minded charity, saying: "I will hold McClellan's horse if he will win us a battle."

In spite of the clamor on the part of the country the President patiently waited for McClellan to do something, then reluctantly removed him and appointed General Burnside, who did but little if any better. Then Halleck, Hooker and Meade failed. Battle after battle was lost until the war reached its "high water mark" at Gettysburg. To the great grief of the President, Lee was allowed to escape back into Virginia. During the bickering and temporizing of the generals in the East, Grant was winning victories in the West. He had earned the name, associating his initials with one of his *ultimatums*, of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. While Gettysburg, so well planned and heroically fought, became only a drawn battle, Grant was winning an unmistakable victory at Vicksburg and received the surrender of Pemberton's army.

In March, 1864, Grant was made commander of the armies, and the brilliant deeds of Sherman and Sheridan were added to the bright pages of the history of the war. At last, the North had generals able to cope with such brave and chivalrous leaders as Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

There were petty jealousies, and self-appointed commissions called upon the President in vain attempts to secure the removal of General Grant. One band of malcontents complained that Grant drank whisky. "Find out what brand," retorted Lincoln, "and I'll send a barrel of it to each of my other generals." "No," said the President, "I can't spare Grant. *He fights.*" Lincoln had sublime confidence in Grant. He said he could sleep nights after Grant took command; if anything should or could be done, Grant would do it, he said.

When the presidential campaign of 1864 came round, President Lincoln was naturally anxious to "finish this big job." McClellan was nominated by the Democrats to run against him. Stanton—loyal, trusty, ugly, disagreeable Stanton—discharged an officer for appearing at a McClellan mass meeting. Lincoln reinstated the man, saying he had a perfect right to vote against himself if he so wished. He said, "I'm the longest, but McClellan's better looking."

There was great thanksgiving throughout the North after Lincoln's almost unanimous election, and throughout that winter the war was manifestly drawing to a close. The second Inaugural was of a very different tenor from the first. The burden of the first was to appease the South, and, if possible, avert a war. The second was to reconcile the North and arrange for a charitable and peaceable adjustment of many difficulties brought about by the war. The second Inaugural closed with the following noble sentiments:

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.



Gen. U. S. Grant

A Visit to Lincoln In Wartime

MAJOR GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE, famed both as a commander in the civil war and as the chief engineer during the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, wrote for private circulation a book of personal reminiscences of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, each of whom he knew, the last two intimately. In the book General Dodge recounts a number of anecdotes of Lincoln not generally known.

He tells of a visit he paid to President Lincoln at the White House at a time when the chief executive was greatly worried over the command of the Union forces because he was receiving so many demands that Grant be relieved of the command. General Dodge writes:

"When I arrived at Washington and went to the White House to call on President Lincoln I met Senator Harlan of my state in the anteroom, and he took me in to see the president. It happened to be at the hour when the president was receiving the crowd in the antechamber next to his room. Senator Harlan took me up to him immediately and presented me to him. President Lincoln received me cordially and said he was very glad to see me. He asked me to sit down while he disposed of the crowd. I sat down and waited. I saw him take each person by the hand and in his kindly way dispose of them. To an outsider it would seem that they all got what they wanted, for they seemed to go away happy.

"I sat there for some time and felt that I was overstaying my time with him, so stepped up and said that I had merely called to pay my respects and that I had no business and so would say goodbye. President Lincoln turned to me and said: 'If you have the time I wish you would wait. I want to talk with you.'

"I sat down again and waited quietly until he had disposed of the crowd. When he was through he took me into the next room. He saw that I was ill at ease, so he took down from his desk a little book called 'The Gospel of Peace.' I think it was written by Artemus Ward and was very humorous. He opened the book, crossed his legs and began to read a portion of a chapter which was so humorous that I began to laugh, and it brought me to myself.

"When he saw that he had got me in his power he laid the book down and began to talk to me about my visit to the Army of the Potomac and what I saw. He did not say a single word about my own command or about the west, showing his whole interest was in the Army of the Potomac. While we were sitting there talking we were called to lunch.

"During the meal he talked about the Army of the Potomac and about Grant and finally led up to the place where

he asked me the question of what I thought about Grant and what I thought about his next campaign.

"Just as he asked the question we got up from the table. I answered: 'Mr. President, you know we western



HIS WHOLE INTEREST WAS IN THE ARMY
OF THE POTOMAC.

men have the greatest confidence in General Grant. I have no doubt whatever that in this next campaign he will defeat Lee. How or when he is to do it I cannot tell, but I am sure of it.'

"He shook my hand in both of his and very solemnly said, 'You don't know how glad I am to hear you say that.'

"I did not appreciate then what a great strain he was under—not until reading Welles' celebrated diary, showing that Lincoln had no person around him to advise him; that everything he did was from his own thoughts and decision. It is a wonder to me that he ever got through the war so successfully. I did not know then that Lincoln's table was piled with letters demanding the change of Grant, declaring that his campaign was a failure and wanting to have a different commander sent, etc.

"When I was ready to leave I thanked President Lincoln for what he had done for me and asked if there was anything I could do for him. He said, 'If you don't care I would like to have you take my respects to your army.'"

Peer Jensen

x Swell
x Grant

Commence in chief

x M' Dowell

x M' Clifton

x Haller

x Zunsick

x Hooker

x Mead

arr of P. town

x Fremont

x Sherman

x Hancock

x Warner

x Selgwick

x Sheridan

Pat am / 1000

x Andersen

x Hunter

~~Sumner~~
x Franklin
Hooker.

(x) Sumner

x Helyar

x Krip

x Banks

Earl am / 1000
Jan 1, 1862

McDermott

Griffin

x Porter
x Franklin
Stone
C. Falls.

1861

Dix

Smith

x Pope (House comm) Aug. 27 1862

x Thomas

x Butler

Ward

Davis

Hunter

Franklin

x Bull

Casey

(Siegel)

Grant

General Grant
General Sherman.

My General Sherman - all west of allyler East of Miss.

General Butler. { Gillmore
James River. { W. F. Smith. Two corps

General Sigle { Gen Crook
West Virginia. { Gen Sigle, Insurg

General Grant { Gen Hancock 2nd corps
Army of Potomac { Gen Warren 5th
{ Gen Sedgwick 6th

My Gen R. H. Stannard, Calvary corps

General Burnside - with corps
East Tennessee

May Gen Sherman

all arms west of Belgium into East of Miss

Army of Potomac

Thurs Corps.

- (1) 2nd May Gen Winfield Scott Hancock
(2) 5th " " Gouverneur K. Warren
(3) 6th " " John Sedgwick.

Cavalry Corps - May Gen P H Sherman

9th " " " " Burnside (common name)

Army of the Potomac.

Samuel W. Powell at Bull Run

gun m. chikan day of m. Bull Run just in com.
gun value 182 \$ 227

June 182 1227

Junonia Boreasides appulsa Thw. 5, 1862

James Hooker

June Med.

green giant all animals bent green,
taken up by green as

Water up to 100 feet and

March 11 1862 order #3

Potomac - Mr. Keller (renew of order received)

Dpt. of Navy - Halleck (Halleck - Hunter - Smith)

Mountain - Fremont.

Univ. League Club
Philosophy

Winfield S. Hancock

Grant

Sherman

Sheldon

Hancock

Wheeler

Thomas

Gregg

Farragut.

January 27, 1862 ^{General} War Order no 1

Army about John Brown

Army of Potomac

Army of Western Virginia

Army near Humphreysville Ky

Army + Hostiles at Cairo

Naval force in Gulf of Mexico

General McClellan: Shield's division has got so terribly out of shape, out at elbows, and out at toes, that it will require a long time to get it in again.

General McDowell: It is for you a question of legs. Put in all the speed you can.

General McClellan: If you can hold your present position, we shall have the enemy yet.

General McDowell: It seems the game is before you.

General McClellan: I have just read your dispatch about sore-tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything.

General Hooker: I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half over a fence and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear without a fair chance to gore one way or kick the other.

General Hooker: Only those generals who gain success can set up dictators. What I ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship.

General Hooker: If he stays where he is fret him and fret him.

General Hooker: We should continually harass and menace him . . . if he weakens himself then pitch into him.

General Schenck: He will be "gobbled up" if he remains if he is not already past salvation.

General Hooker: If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be slim somewhere. Could you not break him?

General Howard: I believe that General Mead and his noble army had expended all the skill, and toil, and blood, up to the ripe harvest, and then let the crop go to waste.

General Mead: Do not lean a hair's breadth against your own feelings, or your judgment of the public service, on the idea of gratifying me.

General Rosecrans: And now be assured once more that I think of you in all kindness and confidence and that I am not watching you with an evil eye.

General Halleck: This rebellion can only eke out a short and feeble existence as an animal sometimes may with a thorn in its vitals.

General Rosecrans: I understand the main body of the enemy is very near you, so near that you could "board at home" so to speak and menace and attack him every day.

General Grant: Hold on with a bull-dog grip, and chew and choke as much as possible.

General Rosecrans: I wish you to do nothing merely for revenge but that what you may do may be solely done with reference to the security of the future.

General Pope: Please ascertain whether General Fisk's administration is as good as it might be, and answer me.

General Grant: General Sheridan says, "If the thing be pressed I think that Lee will surrender." Let the thing be pressed.

General Patterson and President Lincoln.

"At the close of the interview, General Cameron said he would like the President to see the orders and correspondence, to which I replied that I desired this exceedingly. Mr. Scott offered to see the President at once. He did so. The President fixed that evening. I called at the hour named, was most kindly received, and read the papers, to which the President attentively listened. When I had finished the President said, in substance, "General, I have never found fault with you nor censured you; I have never been able to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. You obeyed orders, and I am satisfied with your conduct." This was said with a manner so frank, candid and manly as to secure my respect, confidence and good will. I expressed my gratification with and sincere thanks for his fairness towards me, and his courtesy in hearing my case, giving me some five hours of his time. I said that so far as he and the War Department were concerned I was satisfied, but that I must have a trial by my peers, to have a public approval, and to stop the abuse daily lavished upon me. The President replied that he would cheerfully accede to any practical measure to do me justice, but that I need not expect to escape abuse as long as I was of any importance or value to the community, adding that he received infinitely more abuse than I did, but that he had ceased to regard it, and I must learn to do the same.

CANDOR.

LINCOLN HINDERED BY HIS GENERALS

Soldier Says President
Could Have Ended War
By 'Butting In'

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12—(AP)—General John Macauley Palmer, of Kansas City, conceded today that Abraham Lincoln did interfere with his Civil War generals, but said the only criticism should be that it didn't come soon enough.

General Palmer, in an address to the annual meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association, said Lincoln was "a great war statesman struggling against the toils of bad organization, bad military policy and bad professional advice."

On Lincoln's 120th birthday anniversary, Palmer challenged the theory of some historians that the Civil War was prolonged because the President was always "butting in" and changing his generals.

The speaker gave this answer:

"If he (Lincoln) had followed his common sense hunch to interfere a few months earlier, he would have shortened the war by at least a year. But for some time he believed that his professional military advisers knew something about their profession."

General Palmer, writer and soldier, who has served in Cuba, China, the Philippines and France, contended that the regular army officers, with "a total paralysis of intelligence," refused at the outbreak of the war to help train militia regiments.

While General Lee kept up a series of southern victories, Lincoln finally used the trial and error of seeking capable commanders until Grant was given the supreme command, Palmer said, adding that Grant had had the opportunity to develop leadership in the Mississippi Valley campaigns.

If the Government had followed a recommendation by General Washington and been ready immediately to mobilize the militia, the Civil War would have been quickly ended with a Northern victory, he said.

But if that had been the case, he commented, Lincoln would not have had opportunity to reveal his "supreme genius as a war statesman."

), ILL., FRIDAY, FEBRU

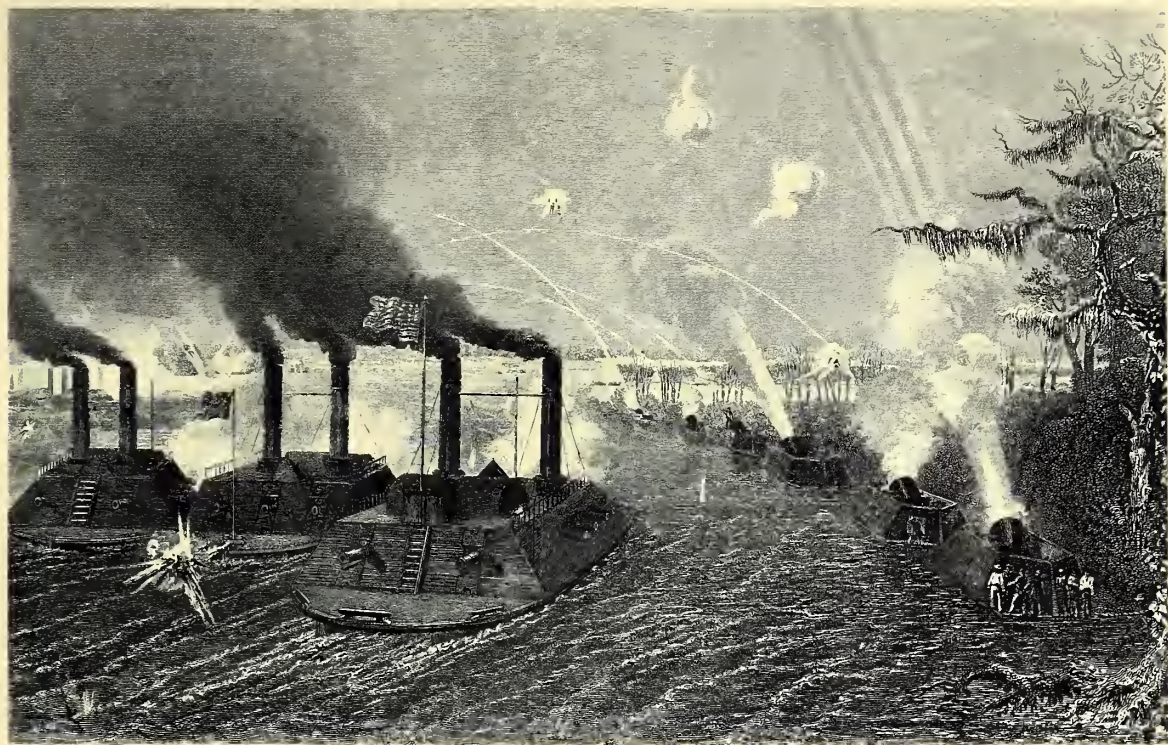
State Library Gets Historical Letters Of Military Expert

Missives From Lincoln
Are Included Among
New Collection.

The state historical library has acquired the letters of Gen. John A. McClernand, who as one of Lincoln's fellow Illinois residents, was widely known as a state political leader as well as a military expert on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant at Vicksburg, Governor Horner announced yesterday.

Among the letters are many from the president and other prominent men of Civil war days. One of particular interest is an order from Lincoln authorizing McClernand to raise a force of men for the Mississippi river campaign which was culminated with the battle of Vicksburg.

There are approximately 150 letters in the collection, the governor said, throwing interesting light upon contemporary material already in the state Lincolnia collection.



Etching by Russell.

DISTINGUISHED COMMANDERS OF THE UNION ARMY AND NAVY.

General William T. Sherman, engaged in the Seminole and Mexican War and was a brilliant leader of the Federal army in the Civil War. Born February 8, 1820; died February 14, 1891.

Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, one of the great generals of the Civil War commander of a cavalry corps. Succeeded Sherman as chief commander of the Army 1869. Born March 6, 1831; died August 5, 1888.

Major-General George H. Thomas, gained the title of "Rock of Chickamauga," opposed General Hood at Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, for which he received the thanks of Congress. Born July 31, 1816; died March 28, 1870.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, one of the most famous naval heroes of modern times. Was made Admiral 1866. Born July 5, 1801; died August 14, 1870.

Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, was placed in command of the Western flotilla 1862, and distinguished himself in many engagements. Born September 12, 1806; died June 26, 1863.

Admiral David D. Porter, commanded the mortar fleet that attacked New Orleans, and led the naval contingents against Fort Fisher. Born June 8, 1813; died February 13, 1891.

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